

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1971

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

Today's Weather - Paris, Foggy, overcast... London, Cloudy, showers...

27,422

Established 1887

Saigon Units Copter Out Sepone Occupied By Hanoi Troops

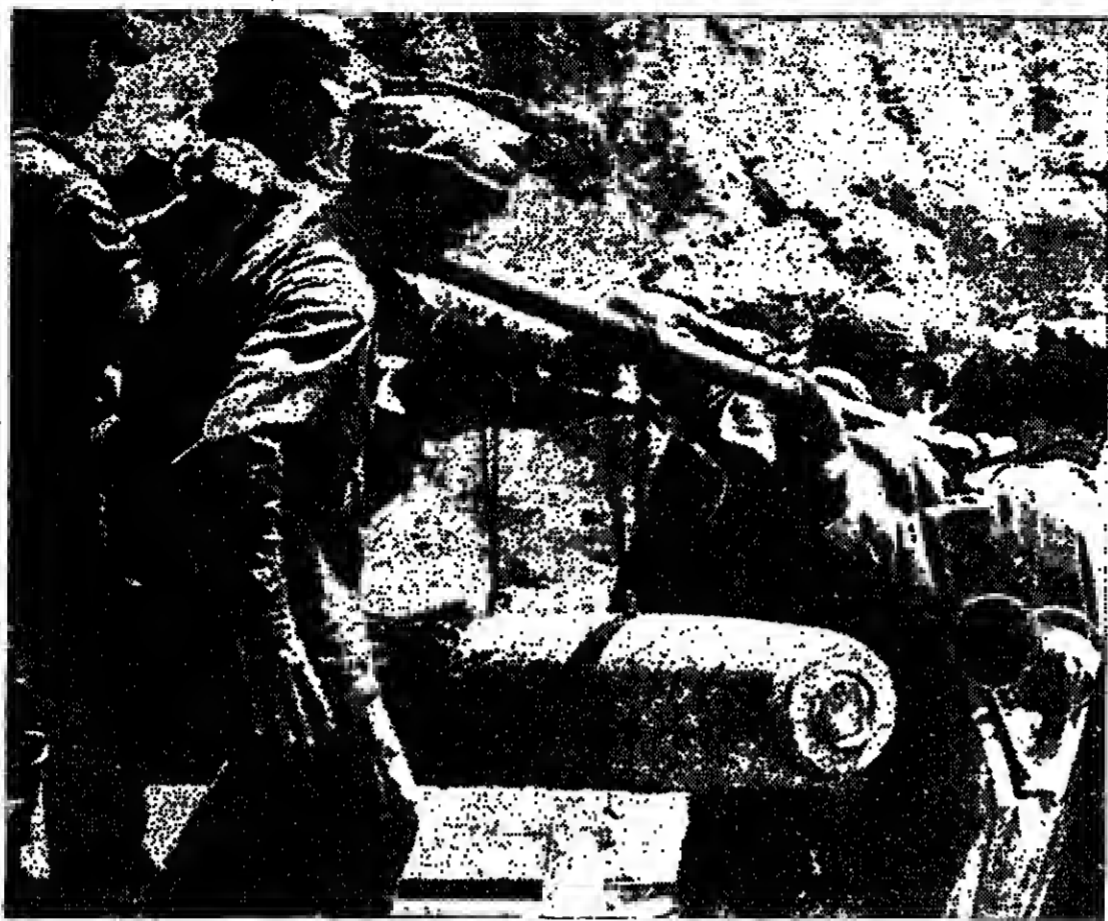
SAIGON, March 14 (UPI)—More than 1,500 North Vietnamese units have moved back into the key Ho Chi Minh Trail town Sepone in Laos to repair damage caused by South Vietnamese ops and U.S. air strikes, American field officers said today.

U.S. Bombs Directed by Laser Beam

SAIGON, March 14 (UPI)—U.S. Air Force jets are using laser beam-directed bombs to destroy North Vietnamese tanks and blow up tunnel supply complexes in Laos, military sources said today.

Air Urged to Let Generals Testify on Civilian Spying

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., R-Ga., has appealed directly to the Army's three-year surveillance of civilians, which the senator says ended last year.



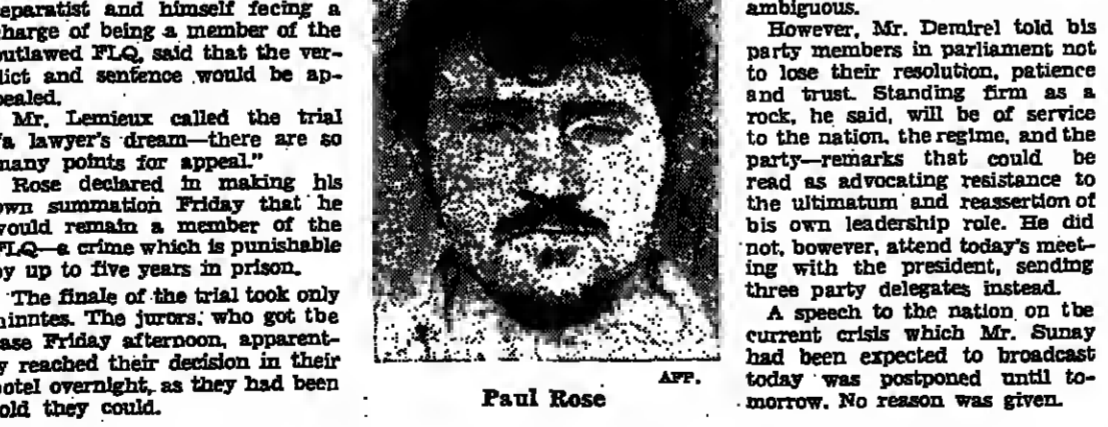
TRICKY BUSINESS—South Vietnamese soldiers gingerly carrying away an unexploded American-made 500-pound bomb, unearthed while digging bunkers at Khe Sanh.

9 Turkish Political Parties Told To Propose a Regime in 3 Days

ANKARA, March 14 (WP)—Turkey's President Cevdet Sunay called on the leaders of its nine political parties tonight to return in three days with their proposals for a new government to replace the one toppled Friday by an ultimatum from the armed forces.

Rose Receives Life Sentence In Killing of Quebec Minister

MONTEREAL, March 14 (UPI)—Paul Rose, an admitted Quebec Liberation Front terrorist, was found guilty today of the murder of Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and sentenced to life imprisonment.



Paul Rose

2 No-Confidence Motions Israeli Crisis Follows Mrs. Meir Interview

JERUSALEM, March 14 (WP)—The Israeli government today was confronted with two no-confidence motions in the wake of Premier Golda Meir's risky decision to define for the first time Israel's detailed territorial demands for a Middle East peace settlement.

37,600 Municipal Elections Top French Figures Win in Local Voting

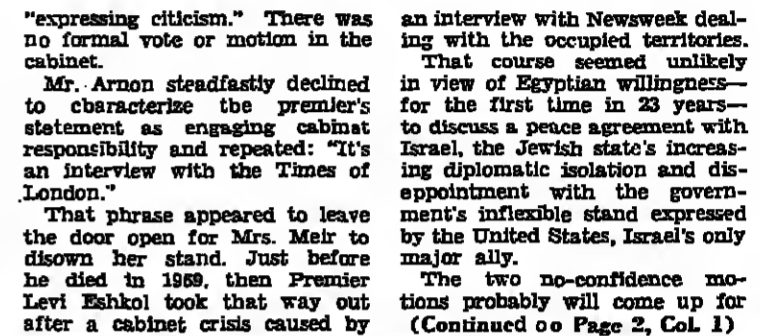
PARIS, March 14.—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas was one of many leading political figures re-elected today in the first French municipal elections since 1955.

West Berlin Socialists Win, But Vote Total Drops 6.5%

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—West Berlin's Social Democrats, a wing of the party led nationally by Chancellor Willy Brandt, dropped 6.5 percent in vote totals and lost eight city parliament seats in today's city elections.

An Interview Aimed at Making Nixon Image More Personal

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—President Nixon called his nine women reporters into his oval office Thursday night and talked to them for an hour and 15 minutes.



President and Mrs. Pompidou voting at Orville's.



On the 37,600 municipal councils...

Ulbricht Completes 5-Week Rest in Russia

EAST BERLIN, March 14 (Reuters)—East German leader Walter Ulbricht, 77, returned here today following a five-week rest cure in the Soviet Union and talks with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

On the 37,600 municipal councils, the majority was also doing well in Paris, where, following next Sunday's runoff, it could well gain control of the Municipal Council.

There was nothing close to a landslide, however, as during the last general elections in 1968, when the Gaullists won a clear majority of the National Assembly.

House Group Battles Nixon Aid Program

U.S. Delays Are Predicted For Formal Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT)—President Nixon's plan to change the content and administration of the foreign aid program has encountered opposition from key members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee's chief, Rep. Carl Albert, said today that the administration's proposal to limit the request for aid to a year's extension of present categories of economic aid along with military assistance grants, loans and credit sales.

Mr. Peterson, who led the white House panel that drafted the reform recommendations, said the administration's chief delegate to Congress on foreign aid.

One objection goes to the heart of the presidential proposal—that the United States gradually end its government-to-government aid program.

Another objection centers on the plan to dismember the Agency for International Development and abolish most of its missions in countries that receive aid.

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee defend the aid program, saying that it required 20 years to establish this network of experts with the ability to plan comprehensive development and provide both technical and capital assistance.

In addition, the congressmen say, the overseas missions perform the important function of analyzing and monitoring the aid programs in other countries and international institutions—thereby furnishing guidance to U.S. representatives on regional aid organizations and watching for the misuse of funds.

Various congressional panels oversee aspects of the foreign aid program, but the House Foreign Affairs Committee is the only one to keep the program under constant review through hearings and staff studies.

Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee say they anticipated the administration's proposal to reform aid programs—especially the one for increased channeling of aid funds through the World Bank and for phasing-out of government-to-government loans—and found them unwelcome.

The congressmen feel that international groups simply do not have the capacity to deliver more foreign aid efficiently.

Gen. Concern for Art Treasures Grows in Italy After Thefts

BOME, March 14 (AP)—The theft of five priceless art works from a museum and three churches in a single week has aroused concern here.

The nation's chief investigator of art theft complained bitterly that burglars were making off with paintings as fast as he could recover them.

A government survey estimated that \$10 million worth of Italian art works are stolen each year, most of them smuggled out of the country and sold to museums and private collectors abroad.

Both paintings were so well known that experts doubted if the thieves could find a market for them.

"Both were priceless, one is a portrait of a Florentine nobleman by Flemish artist Hans Memling and the other was a Madonna and child by Massaccio.

The painting by Memling had been given to Hitler by Mussolini during World War II and was brought back to Italy only seven years ago.

The man who traced the Memling work was Rodolfo Siviero, an art detective who now is head of the Italian government's Department for Art Recovery.

When he learned of the latest theft, Mr. Siviero said: "After spending so much effort and the state's money to get back so many works of art that have been taken out of Italy, they can't even be put on public display without being stolen by the first thief that comes along."



BACK BREAKER—While working on a rail tie, this Lehigh and Hudson River Railway employee appears to be balancing a somewhat battered freight car on his back.

Servan-Schreiber Tells U.S. Congress European SST Seen as 'Industrial Vietnam'

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT)—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, member of the French National Assembly and former publisher of the influential weekly, L'Express, said yesterday that the Concorde, the British-French supersonic transport, "looks to us, on this side of the Atlantic, like an industrial Vietnam."

In a cable to Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who is a foe of federal financing for the American SST, Mr. Servan-Schreiber said of the Concorde:

"Every single cost analysis from the beginning has proved to be wrong. The cost of the SST has multiplied here, as it will everywhere, four times the initial evaluations."

"By all normal decision-making systems, it should have been canceled long ago, but the debate and the cost have for years been kept from the public. The facts have not been available until the most recent months when they could no longer be hidden. Now the public eye is on the project and what it sees is bankruptcy. The Rolls-Royce disaster of last month already looks small compared to the financial quagmire of the SST."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber sent the cable because he was unable to come to Washington, as planned, to testify before the Senate Appropriations Committee that is considering whether to approve an appropriation of \$134 million to finance work on two SST prototypes through the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said yesterday that the chief executive of the Concorde program released "facts" last month about delays, technical difficulties and mounting costs that led this executive to conclude that "all of this will cost an eventual loss of 50 SST commercial options (to buy) per year and that one more delay, after the deadline of 1974, would simply see the European SST cancel itself out of any possible market."

Among the revelations of the last two months, Mr. Servan-Schreiber said, were the following:

• The maximum passenger capacity, as a result of flight tests, had been reduced from 134 to 110 or less. "At that level," he said, "the plane can be bought by Air France and BOAC only if it flies at full capacity on every flight, an impossible assumption as any airline executive knows."

• The range of the Concorde "has also been drastically decreased," so that while it can still fly non-stop from Paris and London to New York, it cannot do so from Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt or Rome.

• Maintenance costs have jumped from an estimated 30 percent over those of present jet planes to 60 percent, and as a result "the initial and basic idea that the fare for an SST passenger would not be more than the first-class seat today on normal jet aircraft is abandoned" and the SST passenger will have to pay 30 percent more than the first-class fare now.

• The builders have refused airline requirements for design changes to lower the noise level, saying that the changes are "impossible within the present budget."

• Since the Concorde's first test flights in 1969, it has flown "less than 10 percent of the number of hours of test flight that were planned as a minimum for testing the project." The head of the Concorde program has disclosed that "what was planned to be achieved in 1973 will not be accomplished before the second half of 1974," even if the money is made available.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said that expenditure of public money on a plane designed only for "an incredibly few rich people" could not be defended in a country whose need for housing, schools, hospitals and roads had become "social scandals."

The real question, he said, is "should man be the servant of the industrial system or its master?" "It is not an American, not a French, not a British debate—but a universal and truly crucial test," he said.

A Bird Cry Halts Lumbering—Was It 'Extinct' Woodpecker?

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 14 (NYT)—South Carolina officials have agreed to postpone for one year timber harvesting in a 10,000-acre swamp that may be the habitat of the ivory-billed woodpecker.

Cries from the hawk-sized bird, thought for 40 years to be extinct, were reportedly heard by an Audubon Society official last month in the dark recesses of the Santee Swamp. The 25-square-mile area is roughly 40 miles northwest of the Four Holes Swamp area, a 3,800-acre tract purchased early this year by the Audubon Society for \$1.5 million.

Crime Control Evaluated by N.Y.C. Survey

Inefficient, Unjust; New 'Blueprint' Given

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT)—The first overall study of how well New York's police, prosecutors, courts and jails fight crime has concluded that they are "neither efficient enough to create a credible fear of punishment nor fair enough to command sincere respect for its values."

This blunt assessment was offered yesterday in a 120-page report by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, an agency established by Mayor John V. Lindsay to decide how federal crime-fighting dollars are spent in New York.

So far, the city has received \$8.5 million in such federal aid. Another \$17.5 million is expected by the end of this year.

Mr. Lindsay, in a brief statement, hailed the plan as "a blueprint for an effective war against crime in New York City."

The city's crime control system poses little threat to the "average criminal," the council reported, citing statistics showing that only 18 percent of all reported robberies, 7 percent of all reported burglaries and 6 percent of reported grand larcenies result in an arrest.

Felony or Misdemeanor Of all those arrested on felony or misdemeanor charges, the report went on, only 32 percent were found guilty of any charge.

And for the comparative hand-picked cases, 74 percent received a sentence of more than one year, 50 percent less than a year and the balance suspended sentences.

In discussing the question of fairness, the council report said, "The bail system, which treats pre-trial release as a privilege to be bought or earned, and which incarcerates persons in large crowded institutions for long periods before adjudication of guilt or innocence, is perhaps the most nefarious element in the entire criminal justice system. Its practices add up to institutionalized injustice."

The council said it had identified the five "most critical" problems confronting the city's system of criminal justice and that a major part of available federal funds and the time of its 17-man professional staff would be directed at trying to solve them.

Five Problems The five problems were the breakdown in deterrence caused by the inability of the courts to process arrested suspects with fairness and dispatch, the spread of narcotics addiction, the conditions in city jails, the lack of city rehabilitation programs and the absence of widespread programs to prevent crime by young persons.

The council said one of the most serious problems of the crime-fighting agencies in New York—and other cities—was the lack of cooperation among the police, the prosecutors, the courts, probation and parole agencies and the jails.

In Interview, Nixon Aims At More Personal Image

(Continued from Page 1)

It was always Mr. President or later, general. He said he doesn't mind informality in other people, but it just isn't the way he was brought up.

In general, he has "very few complaints" about life in the White House, because, he says: "I am a fairly disciplined person. I therefore do not let the details burden me down."

Discipline keeps him from being overwhelmed by the crushing burden of paper work, all the things I have to read, all the people I have to see and so forth. I am determining on my own what is important.

One of the things that doesn't bother him, he said, is criticism. It doesn't bother him when newspaper or television commentators don't like the way he looks or the way he talks or even the way he thinks about things. It does upset him when they say things that are lies. Then, he said, he has to have Mr. Ziegler correct them.

His family does "not have that kind of discussion where we have a violent argument on the issue. They do talk about how to influence the country on a certain issue. But he said: "We don't sit down and have a family conference and then I go out and determine. Well, that is what I am going to say about ABM. I don't even poll the cabinet. Let alone the family."

Mrs. Nixon will never discuss issues with reporters. "You see, I do not think you can have two official voices in an official family. If you can't allow it in the cabinet," he said and grinned, "you can't allow it in the family."

The President said his family does help him by criticizing his press conferences and his speeches. He relies on them to tell him if he got his point across. "Members of the staff, they are generally going to tell you what you want to hear," he admitted, but smiled and said, "Of course, I always have the benefit of the opinions of the press."

Listening to the President, you



TRAPPED—A pickup truck bogged down in muck after a storm-caused earthslide ruptured a water main in the Presidio section of San Francisco this weekend.

Car Safety Official Condemns 'Nose Cone' Bumper Design

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The government's first auto safety chief has accused car makers of "needless spearing and lacerating" of pedestrians and bicyclists by designing vehicle front ends like "devices of warfare."

At a Senate Commerce Committee hearing last week, the former official, Dr. William Haddon Jr., showed slides likening the protruding "lips," "nose cones" and "snouts" on 1971 American cars to the pointed and sharp-edged contours of ancient and medieval weapons, including poleaxes and battering rams.

Dr. Haddon, a physician and engineer, said that the hazard is especially great for children because their heads are at the level of the "hostile" protruding metal.

The industry, he argued, has "deliberately ignored" a health principle known to man for thousands of years—that impacting forces do less damage if spread out than if concentrated in a point or sharp edge.

Dr. Haddon, after leaving what is now the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, became president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. The institute, which began sponsoring crash testing with 1969 models, is supported by three associations of insurance firms.

The witness disclosed new crash-test data showing that the cost of repairing autos damaged in five-mile-per-hour crashes is approximately 50 percent higher for 1971 models than for 1970s.

The average cost of repairing four-door 1971 sedans crashed into a fixed barrier was \$332. The figure for 1970 was \$216. In rear-end crashes, the 1971 average was \$329 compared with \$219 for 1970.

Dr. Haddon emphasized that the speed at which the crashes occurred, five mph, is a normal walking pace for many persons. It is also, he said, the speed at which one hits the floor jumping from a height of ten inches.

They do this "knowingly," he said in reply to a question from Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., who presided at the hearing. Sen. Hart held the hearing on a bill that he predicts would save car owners "several million dollars a year in repair and insurance bills."

The bill would require the auto industry, starting July 1, 1974, to equip cars with a bumper that completely prevents damage in a 5-mph crash into a solid barrier, and to rate their cars in terms of metal resistance in low-speed collisions.

The bill also would set up a nationwide system of diagnostic inspection centers for pre-purchase auto testing—possibly "the greatest money and frustration saver in the package," Sen. Hart said.

U.S. Orbits Space Lab, First With Computer

CAPE KENNEDY, March 14 (AP)—Explorer-43, a 685-pound flying physics laboratory, rocketed into space yesterday to scout interplanetary secrets and test the first computer ever flown on an American scientific satellite.

A Delta rocket blasted away from Cape Kennedy at 1:15 GMT to propel the payload toward a great elliptical orbit ranging from 145 to 121,000 miles above the earth, reaching halfway to the moon.

Calley Trial Judge Gives Three Rulings

Lieutenant's Defense Is Badly Weakened

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 14 (Reuters)—A military judge today gave three rulings which badly weakened the defense of 1st Lt. William L. Calley, facing a possible death sentence on charges of murdering more than 100 South Vietnamese civilians.

The judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, said in one ruling that issuing an order to kill unresisting persons was illegal.

The defense contended that Lt. Calley, accused of killing 102 South Vietnamese civilians, merely followed orders. Under U.S. military law, if an order is illegal a soldier has a duty to disobey it.

Col. Kennedy also said that the jury could consider defense psychiatric testimony only to reduce the offenses and not for an outright acquittal.

Psychiatrist Report Two defense psychiatrists have testified that Lt. Calley suffered from diminished mental capacity caused by combat stress, preventing him from discerning the legality or illegality of superior orders.

The third ruling concerned whether Lt. Calley could be convicted if found guilty of only part of a charge.

The 27-year-old lieutenant is accused of murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, in the village of My Lai. The deaths are broken down into four charges—that he killed 70 civilians, that he killed 30 civilians, that he killed a monk and an infant.

Rejects Defense Col. Kennedy rejected the defense contention that Lt. Calley had to be found guilty of killing all 70 and all 30 people to be convicted of either of the first two charges.

The colonel said the jury could reach one of six verdicts in connection with the infant-premeditated murder, unpremeditated murder, voluntary manslaughter, assault with intent to murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and innocent.

Four Other Verdicts He cited four possible verdicts for the other three charges—premeditated murder, unpremeditated murder, voluntary manslaughter and innocent.

Premeditated murder carries a maximum sentence of death and a minimum sentence of life imprisonment.

The jury could sentence Lt. Calley to a maximum life imprisonment on conviction of any of the other charges.

Col. Kennedy issued his rulings at a special session he called to try to speed the conclusion of the 4-month-old trial.

The rulings were delivered to attorneys for both sides and will be explained to the six-officer panel that comprises the jury after the final arguments, which begin tomorrow.

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(if you don't exactly enjoy it, turn to page 5)

DORIC

Abig promotion, \$4,000 more in salary, and his wife is in tears

Why? Because it means moving to a strange area and trying to find the right community and home to live in. Counseling transferring families and helping them select the right community and home in a new area is our business. We know over 5,700 key communities intimately. We can tell you all about those that best suit your family's living patterns and we'll thoroughly screen them for homes that match your particular specifications.

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Allende Tells Of Gunfight With Foes

Says He Chased Attackers at Home

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende of Chile described in an interview published here today how he fought a gun battle with political opponents outside his house.

The interview, in the Sunday Times, was with the young French Marxist Regis Debray, released in December after four years' imprisonment in Bolivia.

In an introduction to the interview, the newspaper pointed out that Mr. Allende was the first Marxist revolutionary government in the world to win power constitutionally in a democracy. He was elected on Sept. 4 last year and assumed office on Nov. 3.

He said that the outgoing minister of finance gave a speech calculated to intensify the false impression of chaos in the country, and then there followed the bombing of public buildings.

Mr. Allende was also quoted in the interview as saying that two attempts were made on his life, and the army commander-in-chief was killed because he refused to take part in the reactionary conspiracy.

Policeman on Guard

Mr. Debray asked if it was true there had been an attack on members of Mr. Allende's family in front of his house, and that he had to defend them with a gun because the government had "forgotten" to allocate a guard.

The president replied that at the time of one of the attacks on his home only one policeman was on guard, and he had no orders to shoot.

There was a big gang of attackers, the president went on, and he had to come out shooting to frighten them away.

3 More Stabbed At San Quentin

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., March 14 (AP).—Three more San Quentin prison inmates were stabbed yesterday and all 3,241 inmates again were placed under general lockup in the racially tense prison.

All three knife victims were black. One was reported in serious condition with a knife cut in his spinal cord.

The order for a general lockup—nearly everybody confined to his cell—was the second this past week. Five stabbings were reported Tuesday and one man was fatally knifed Wednesday. Twelve stabbings have occurred in two weeks.

Rockwell Kent Is Dead at 88, Painter and Graphic Artist

By Alden Whitman

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., March 14 (NYT).—Rockwell Kent, 88, the artist, died yesterday in a hospital here. He lived in near-by Ambleforth. Mr. Kent had been in failing health in recent weeks and entered the hospital a few days ago.

At various (and frequently simultaneous) periods of his long



Rockwell Kent

life, Mr. Kent was an architect, painter, illustrator, lithographer, xylographer, cartoonist, advertising artist, carpenter, dairy farmer, explorer, trade union leader and political controversialist. "He is so multiple a person as to be multiracial," Louis Untermeyer, the poet, once observed.

It was as a painter and graphic artist, however, that Mr. Kent established his reputation. His romantic realist oils were hung in many U.S. and Soviet museums.

Art Reflected Life

His clean, precise graphic art was known to thousands who were stirred by his illustrations for editions of the works of Shakespeare, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," "Moby Dick," "Beowulf," "The Canterbury Tales," "Leaves of Grass," "Paul Bunyan," "Faust," "The Decameron" and "Candide." Kent also illustrated his own books, among them "Voyaging Southward from the Strait of Magellan," "N. by E.," "Greenland Journal" and "It's Me O Lord," his 617-page, 300,000-word autobiography.

Mr. Kent's paintings, water-

colors, lithographs and woodcuts often depicted the stark and rugged aspects of nature—bleak and icy mountains and lonely beaches and frozen wastes. They reflected his adventurous life in Maine, Greenland, Arctic Alaska and Tierra del Fuego and the tip of South America and in wilderness areas of this country.

His style was distinctive, vigorous and simple, yet his people were portrayed with the subtle compassion of one who knew their secrets.

Mr. Kent rarely bothered to bow to conformity. "I have only one life and I'm going to live it as nearly as possible as I want to live it," he remarked a few years ago, adding:

"Life has always been, and God help me, always will be so exciting that I'll want to talk about it. I rate even my being an artist and a writer by being I think that the ideals of youth are fine, clear and unencumbered; and that the real art of living consists in keeping alive the conscience and the sense of values we had when we were young."

Beginning in the late 1920s, the artist joined a score or more of committees and organizations that espoused causes also advocated by Communists. He was active in such groups for the rest of his life. Among them was the 162,000-member International Workers Order, a fraternal society of which he was president and which was dissolved in 1950 by court order as "Communist-dominated."

Supporter of Russia

Mr. Kent was also a consistent supporter of the Soviet Union, to which he gave 80 of his landscape paintings and 800 of his drawings and from which he received a Lenin Peace Prize in 1937.

In 1953, the artist refused, on Fifth Amendment grounds, to say whether or not he was a Communist when he was questioned on this point by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy. Outside the hearing, however, Mr. Kent again insisted he was not a party member. He made no effort, though, to disguise his social and political beliefs, saying:

"When I was a young fellow, I was very much disturbed by there being some people with lots of money and lots of people with no money. I thought a lot about it and I read a lot about it, so that when I voted for the first time, I voted Socialist. I'm still disturbed by the fact that there are some people with a lot of money and a lot of people with no money and a few million



"Twilight of Man," a watercolor by Rockwell Kent.

with no jobs, and that the world is rich in resources and that people are starving to death, and that all the people in the world want to live and yet a good part of the time they're busy killing each other."

In flaunting these views, often crudely and cantankerously, Mr. Kent found himself ignored as an artist, and his reputation in the United States declined in the 1950s and 1960s. It rose, however, in the Socialist bloc countries, where his revolutionaryism was accounted a virtue.

Mr. Kent was born on June 21, 1884, in Tarrytown Heights, N.Y., the son of Rockwell and Sara Holgate Kent. His father was a mining engineer and a lawyer. His formal schooling was somewhat hit-or-miss. What the youth enjoyed was painting and drawing, which he worked at

occasionally in vacation times while studying at the Columbia School of Architecture.

For a dozen years after leaving college, he practiced architecture, but in 1904 he went to live on Monhegan Island, Maine, where he built a house and supported himself by manual labor while painting. In the next ten years, he wandered, working as an architect and union carpenter in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Minnesota. He went to Newfoundland in 1914 and was expelled on suspicion of being a German spy.

Wanting to go to Alaska to paint the mountains and the sea and the wilderness, he had himself incorporated in 1916 as Rockwell Kent, Inc., and sold shares to his friends; with the proceeds, he managed to live for a year on Fox Island in Resurrection Bay.

Heroin Smuggler Is Dead in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—A major heroin smuggler, Zulus Stepenberg, 44, died Thursday while in federal custody, of an apparent heart attack, federal officials said Friday.

Stepenberg, who was held at the federal detention headquarters, in lieu of \$1.5 million bail for sentencing in a federal court, reportedly became ill.

At his recent conviction in Brooklyn on 15 counts of narcotics violations—each of which could be punishable by up to 20 years in prison—U.S. Attorney Edward R. Neisher called Stepenberg a top importer of heroin into the United States and a leader of a major international smuggling ring.

Age did not mellow Mr. Kent's caustic attitudes. In giving some of his paintings to the Soviet Union in 1960, he explained that he had been spurned by his native country for his political beliefs. And in accepting the Lenin Prize in 1967, he announced that he was giving his award to the people of North Vietnam. The State Department complained that such an action constituted trading with the enemy. But since the award was made in Moscow and in Soviet currency, the complaint came to nothing.

Ford Gets U.S. Aid On Wheel-less Train

DETROIT, March 14 (WP).—Ford Motor Co. has received a federal contract to study the possibility of using magnetic energy to replace wheels in high-speed trains of the future.

Forster L. Weldon, Ford's transportation research and planning director, said that the company has been experimenting with the concept for some time.

It will now be working under a one-year, \$130,000 contract from the Federal Railroad Administration. The contract is to study the feasibility of the concept.

Ayub Khan Recovers

RAWALPINDI, March 14 (Reuters).—Former Pakistani President Ayub Khan, who suffered a mild heart attack on March 7, has been discharged from a hospital here, it was announced today. It was the 64-year-old field marshal's second case of heart trouble since he suffered a severe pulmonary embolism in 1968.

Dr. Eugene Opie, 97, Dies; Diabetes Research Pioneer

BRYN MAWR, Pa., March 14 (AP).—Dr. Eugene L. Opie, 97, world-famous pathologist who worked regularly at his Rockefeller University laboratory until last fall, died Friday.

One of the original members of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Opie was a pioneer in investigating the cause of diabetes and carried out extensive research on tuberculosis and liver disease.

He published over 100 scientific papers, monographs and books.

Known as the discoverer of one of the causes of diabetes, he also studied tuberculosis, inflammation, necrosis, liver pathology, pneumonia, immunology and cancer.

He received many awards, including the T. Duggan Jones Memorial Award of the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation in 1935, one of the highest honors in biological research.

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Known as the discoverer of one of the causes of diabetes, he also studied tuberculosis, inflammation, necrosis, liver pathology, pneumonia, immunology and cancer.

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A.S.M. Hutchinson

CROWBOROUGH, England, March 14 (AP).—A.S.M. Hutchinson, 81, British novelist who wrote the 1920s bestseller "If Winter Comes," died at his home here today. He was the editor of London's now defunct Daily Graphic from 1912 to 1916.

Constantine Kalambokias

ATHENS, March 14 (AP).—Constantine Kalambokias, 72, a former justice minister and supreme court judge, died yesterday from a heart attack. Mr. Kalambokias served as minister of justice in the first civilian cabinet appointed by the Greek Army when it seized power in April 1967 in the government of Premier Constantine Kollias.

Philo T. Farnsworth

SALT LAKE CITY, March 14 (AP).—Philo T. Farnsworth, 84, a pioneer in the development of television, died Thursday night. He obtained his first patent for an electronic television system in 1927. He is credited by the U.S. patent office with 166 patents, and has more than 100 foreign patents.

August Torma

LONDON, March 14 (UPI).—August Torma, 76, Estonian envoy extraordinary and minister plen-

Bomb Planted in Austin

AUSTIN, Texas, March 14 (UPI).—A homemade bomb ignited in a generator adjacent to an auditorium where former President Lyndon B. Johnson and other prominent Texans were attending a dinner Friday night. No one was injured.

French Lines Set Limited Air Service

PARIS, March 14 (AP).—The three major French airlines said last night that they will resume limited service this week after a three-week lockout of flight crews that virtually grounded French commercial aviation.

The announcement came after talks broke down tonight between the flight crews' union and Air France, UTA and Air Inter, the French domestic airline.

Pierre Col, managing director of Air France, said the airlines will ask those pilots and flight engineers who voted to accept the companies' latest proposals to return to work.

According to the union, 73 percent of its members rejected the proposals on Thursday. An Air France spokesman asserted however that it was impossible to tell how many might return to work because of absences in the lockout.

The spokesman said limited schedules might be resumed on Tuesday at the earliest.

The dispute involves a lockout by the companies of their flight crews following a series of short strikes by pilots and flight engineers demanding working conditions at a standard similar to those of American crews.

The explanation given by the companies for the halt in service was that continuing short-term strikes by the flight crews made it impossible for them to offer normal service and created a loss of money and good will.

Russia Responds To U.S. Appeal On Emigration

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers asked the Russians last night to allow emigration to the United States of about 300 Russians who had been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said yesterday.

At the United Nations last October, Mr. Rogers gave Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko a list of Soviet citizens who had indicated to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow their desire to come to the United States but had been refused Soviet exit permits. The list included many Jews and was mainly comprised of Russians who have relatives in the United States, the officials said.

Mr. Gromyko was said to have made no commitment at the time Mr. Rogers gave him the list. Since then, about a score of the persons on the list have arrived in the United States, the officials stated.

Defector in Peking

TOKYO, March 14 (UPI).—Sun Ch-chou, a Nationalist Chinese diplomat who defected to the Communist Chinese in Geneva, March 5, arrived in Peking yesterday. A broadcast monitored here said he was welcomed at the airport by high officials.

Three Managements Plan to End Lockout

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سكوان الاصل

ch Limited For Ignoring People's Problems Soviet Party Issues Decree Criticizing Own Agencies

Soviet Party Issues Decree Criticizing Own Agencies

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Communist party yesterday issued a wide-ranging denunciation of local government agencies for failing to pay proper attention to the complaints of the people.



Associated Press

TIME ON THEIR HANDS—British troops in Northern Ireland have been confined to their quarters when not on duty since the murder of three off-duty soldiers last week. Here Royal Scottish Fusiliers pass the time playing a round of Scrabble.

Cardinal Calls British Nation 'Post-Christian'

DUBLIN, March 14 (UPI).—John Carmel Cardinal Heenan, Britain's Roman Catholic primate, said today that Britain is a "post-Christian nation," a land of former believers "where religion is no longer considered relevant."

Couple in Calif. Contend They Thrive on DDT

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 14 (AP).—Robert Lohb reports that he feels better, his appetite has picked up, his wife Louise's constant complaining about her teeth and gums, are healthier. The reason, he says, is DDT.

Nixon Will Speak At Young Burial

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 14 (UPI).—President Nixon will fly to Lexington, Ky., Wednesday to speak at the burial service of Whitney M. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, it was announced here yesterday.

Protestants Press Campaign To Oust Ulster Government

BELFAST, March 14 (UPI).—Protestant militants stepped up their campaign today to oust Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark from office. Terrorists blew up a sewage pumping station near the Irish Republic during the night.

Pope to Name Observers to Rome Synod

ROME, March 14 (NYT).—The Vatican announced yesterday that Pope Paul VI would select priests from all over the world as nonvoting observers at the Episcopal Synod here next October.

Belfast Children Warped by Violence

By Bernard Weinraub BELFAST, March 14 (NYT).—Maeva, a timid, nine-year-old child, bears a loud noise on the streets and faints. Emily, 10, suffers recurrent nightmares that her parents are shot. Tom, 11, year-old Marie recalls the rioting and has an epileptic fit.

Rome Magistrate To Cite Heads of Orphanage Unit

ROME, March 14 (Reuters).—Charges are to be brought against the entire Executive Council of ONMI, the state organization responsible for the administration of orphanages here, amid a mounting scandal touched off by the death of a two-year-old child.

Bhutto Urges Sheikh Mujib To Accept Unity of Pakistan

KARACHI, March 14 (Reuters).—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, chairman of the left-wing People's party, today urged Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the powerful leader of the Awami League, to come to terms with him to end Pakistan's constitutional deadlock.

Land of Rape And Honey

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP).—The Canadian Post Office has ruled against the community of Tisdale using the stamp cancellation: "Land of Rape and Honey."

Pope Appeals for Balance In World to Achieve Peace

VATICAN CITY, March 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today implored world leaders to achieve "a new and honorable international balance" in the face of what he called "the sad situation" in the Middle East and South-east Asia.

Gas Up in Portugal

LISBON, March 14 (UPI).—The price of gasoline will increase tomorrow, it was announced last night. One liter of high-grade will be up 20 centavos to 6.70 escudos (23 cents), an increase of 3 percent.

Oil Talks Go On In Libya After Deadline Passes

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 14 (Reuters).—Libya's tough-talking negotiators and representatives of Western oil companies were still bargaining today despite the passing of a deadline for agreement to Arab demands for higher oil revenues.

British Anti-EEC Rally

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—About 1,000 people paraded in Trafalgar Square today to demonstrate against British entry into the European Economic Community.

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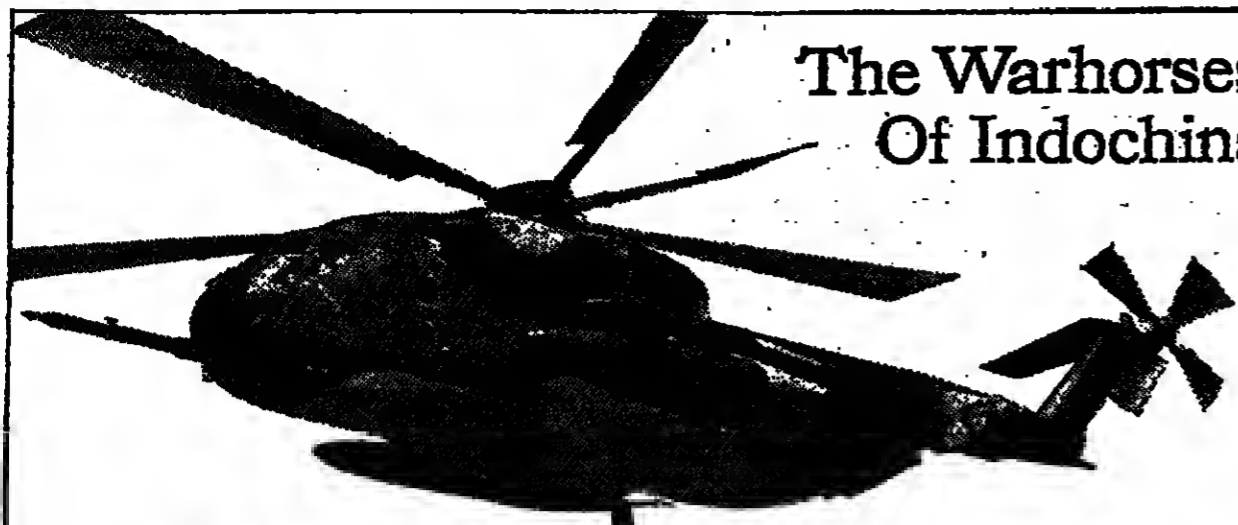
The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime - and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman AP. installations which do not report for work tomorrow. "Since we have already voted the demand of the entire people that martial law itself should be lifted," Sheikh Mujib said, "the promulgation of such orders can only serve as a provocation to the people."

Mujib's Protest Dacca, March 14 (NYT).—Sheikh Mujib today protested against an order issued last night by the martial law authorities here threatening prison terms for civilian employees of defense

The Warhorses Of Indochina

As gunships, troop carriers, cargo freighters and observation platforms, helicopters have become the key to allied operations in Indochina. At least 38 have been lost in the Laos campaign.



CH53 Sea Knight: The Marine Corps' 67-foot-long "Super Jolly Green Giant" is a heavy cargo carrier. Cost: \$2.5-million.



UH1 Huey: The 42-foot Huey, as a gunship or a troop or cargo carrier, is the most common chopper in the Laos campaign. Cost: \$244,438.



CH47 Chinook: The Army's 51-foot-long main heavy transport carries troops or cargo either inside or outside from a hook. Cost: \$1.1-million.



OH6 Cayuse: The 23-foot egg-shaped observation craft fly around trying to draw enemy fire so that they can call in gunship strikes. Cost: \$106,482.

AH 1 Cobra: A 44-foot two-man craft with rockets and machine guns provides the bulk of the fire support in the Laos campaign. Cost: \$458,720.

Eagle Aids Gnat: U.S. Air Power 'Supplements' Saigon's in Laos

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON (NYT)—Every afternoon at 4:15 when reporters gather for the war briefing, long known as the "folies," an American officer reports U.S. air power "supplements the capabilities" of the South Vietnamese Air Force in operations in Laos the day before.

In political terms, "supplemented" has a nice and contentful ring to it. It sounds as if the South Vietnamese are flying all over Laos, supporting their own troops in battle, bringing in their own supplies, knocking off enemy tanks and dropping tons of bombs, and then U.S. planes just fly in for a while to apply a few finishing touches.

How can any war critic get upset over a little "supplemental" air power? After all, there are no American ground troops involved. The Washington theory seems to be that so long as you keep American feet off the ground, you'll get into no trouble at home.

But a visit to the sprawling American air bases near the Laotian border and a check of the sortie levels flown by American and South Vietnamese pilots are enough to show that "supplemental" hardly reflects the reality. "It's as if an investor says you put up \$10 and I'll supplement it with \$15,000," said one observer last week.

Since the South Vietnamese

crossed the border to strike at Communist supply lines on Feb. 8, American fixed-wing warplanes have flown more than 2,000 sorties, giant eight-engine B-52 bombers have been dropping about 900 tons of bombs a day on the Ho Chi Minh Trail network and American helicopters have flown nearly 30,000 sorties (a sortie is one plane on one mission).

Asked about the sorties by the South Vietnamese over Laos, an American military spokesman said that "they are really too small to count." He noted, however, that South Vietnamese pilots are busy over Cambodia and South Vietnam.

In short, American air power

is making up the difference between success and failure in Laos. And there is no doubt that the whole operation could not have occurred if it were not for the U.S. warplanes overhead.

The American planes fly the South Vietnamese troops into Laos, bring tons of cargo to the battlefield area, transport supplies and food to the fire bases, haul the heavy artillery in helicopter slings across the mountainous terrain, bring out the South Vietnamese wounded and, sometimes, take the blame from pressed South Vietnamese troops for not being on time.

Moreover, American C-130 planes are now dropping 15,000-pound bombs that create instant

landing zones which would take troops on the ground weeks to clear out of the jungle. One dropped around Sepon before the South Vietnamese moved into the area last weekend killed around 100 North Vietnamese troops, American sources reported.

"We not only take the artillery in," said a Marine Corps pilot at Quang Tri combat base last week, "we also take it out. When the South Vietnamese gave up one of their bases, we were ordered to go in and get the heavy artillery back. We got a few back, but then one of our choppers was shot down, so they said to forget the rest."

So far, 61 American helicopters

have been shot down in support of the South Vietnamese operations, 50 over Laos and 11 in the Khe Sanh area of South Vietnam. The downings have killed 36 Americans and wounded 61. Many other U.S. helicopters—the command does not say how many—have been shot down over Laos, but brought back across the border.

Most important, American warplanes are responsible for probably more than half of the 7,000 enemy troops reported to have been killed in the month of the operation. Last Thursday, for example, the South Vietnamese command reported that some troops moved into an area six miles from Sepon, the key

road junction area, and found 455 dead North Vietnamese troops. "These areas were previously raided by B-52 bombers," the communists said.

Back across the border in South Vietnam, 8,000 American soldiers are providing the security for the rear flank of Saigon's forces. Engineers, who earlier rebuilt the road across the northernmost province of Quang Tri, are now at work on the new headquarters for the South Vietnamese commander.

Three American brigadier generals were at the offices of the commander, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, one day last week. Other officers are visible, huddling over charts and maps.

The vast American effort—short of, of course, ground troops—raises the question of whether the South Vietnamese can really "back it," as President Nixon put it at his last news conference. The answer is that they probably can, so long as they have American warplanes and helicopters in the skies.

They undoubtedly will have such air support for some time to come. Politically, it poses little risk for the Nixon administration. Militarily, it is vital. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Air Force pilots and Army chopper crews will be among the last to go as the American presence is decreased.

Feel Rear Is Protected

South Vietnamese See No Counterattack Peril

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON (NYT)—When Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky grumbled last month that the incursion into Laos could end up as his country's Dien Bien Phu, he wasn't saying anything that South Vietnam's joint chiefs of staff had not already thought of.

Before the operation was launched, a Defense Ministry group assigned to study possible enemy responses to the thrust against their supply lines paid special attention to the lessons of the French debacle in 1954, when the North Vietnamese surrounded and slowly pummeled the northwestern outpost at Dien Bien Phu into the ground.

The command recalled that the North Vietnamese commander, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, had launched a series of smaller attacks in three widely separated Indochinese areas, in order to draw the French armies away from the fateful valley in northwestern Vietnam.

"We are not afraid that the Communists will mount an offensive in our rear," a South Vietnamese colonel said. "They don't have the men, and they don't have the supplies. I am not usually optimistic, but I think that this time the Communists are on the losing side."

The officer's statement seems to be borne out by events. In its summary of battle activities for last week, the South Vietnamese command reported that enemy-initiated incidents, from single sniper shots to full-scale attacks, "decreased extremely" in the fourth week of the operation in Laos.

According to officers in the South Vietnamese Ministry of Defense, the only enemy action launched since the Laos incursion that could be likened to the diversionary feints employed by the North Vietnamese in 1964 occurred two weeks ago across the "border area" in Kontum Province. In that action, the enemy launched a small force from Ban Het in southern Laos across the border in a move that might have threatened the town of Dak To if the government had not been waiting for it and stopped it with air, artillery and infantry assets. That Gen. Giap never had to face during the first Indochina war.

Nor do the South Vietnamese worry about the recent Com-

unist advances on the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos.

"Well, you know," said one ARVN strategist as though he were trying to be polite, "the Royal Lao Army is not very effective. It does not mean that we should be afraid."

The South Vietnamese command estimates that the Ho Chi Minh Trail has been 95 percent cut, and that the enemy within South Vietnam's borders have about two months of supplies left for normal harassing activities, and not enough to mount a large enough attack to distract the ARVN from their task in Laos.

They explain this estimate by pointing out the essential difference between enemy and allied operations: In the case of the allies, supplies follow the troops into battle, but the Communists must first "seed" the battlefield with caches of arms and food before launching any offensive more than a few days' march from their base areas. It was this initial movement of supplies that tipped the command off to a possible thrust into Kontum Province, chief of staff strategists say, and no further arms movements have been spotted so far.

The South Vietnamese admit that there is a corollary to their presumption that the enemy lacks the means to mount a counter-offensive to the Laos operation: that the invasion of the Ho Chi Minh Trail network could not have been launched before now, whatever enthusiasm there was for such a drive as far back as four years ago.

The allied strategy, the officers point out, has been to push the main force enemy units out of South Vietnam's populated regions and so deny their rear areas, and neglect their rear areas, the enemy will go around them as with the Tet offensive in 1968. Now, in Laos, they say in the heady optimism that pervades the Defense Ministry, the strategy is being carried to its logical conclusion—the enemy is being pushed clear out of the country.

The small guerrilla actions that are expected to continue in South Vietnam do not disturb the command in the present mood. "Terrorism," said the optimistic colonel, "is a matter for the police."



Nguyen Van Thieu

Air Force Sets Its Sights on New U.S. Air Defense

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON (WP)—The U.S. Air Force is in the process of trying to persuade a rather dubious Congress that now is the time to begin spending a lot more money on defense against enemy bombers—even though the Russians haven't built any new heavy bombers in ten years.

The only new Soviet attack plane that seems headed for production is a medium bomber whose range is judged too short to reach the United States on anything but one-way missions, according to intelligence estimates.

Just as the supersonic trans-

port has become a rallying point for American environmentalists trying to stop the march of technology, the bomber defense issue this year will be a focal point for lawmakers trying to contain Pentagon spending.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore., has said as much. This year he heads the Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, a bi-partisan group of 115 lawmakers that has taken on the Pentagon with some success in recent years.

"In this decade," Sen. Hatfield said, "when the Soviets are upgrading their missiles and not their aged bombers, a commitment to a new air defense system easily costing \$6 billion seems totally unwarranted."

Yet the Air Force—with the backing of many senators and representatives—argues that a bomber defense cannot be allowed to die as long as Russia keeps its relatively small force of 150 long-range bombers intact and continues to show any interest at all in building new ones, even medium-range types.

Money, politics, jobs, intelligence findings, war plans and guesses—all this and more are wrapped into the argument as the lawmakers try to decide if the \$5 billion or more the Air Force wants to spend on modernizing air defense over the next six years is a justifiable investment.

A good starting point for understanding what is involved in this complex but significant debate is at Fort Fisher, a Backed-up Intercept Control Command post in the flatlands along the Atlantic beaches outside Wilmington, N.C.

This Air Force BUIIC base is one of a string of sites that ring the perimeter of the United States. Fort Fisher represents part of the \$25 billion the United States has invested in building and operating bomber defenses since the 1950s. It is also one of those that has survived the huge cutbacks of recent years.

Reflection on Cuts

The big white balloon—the radar built to warn of approaching Russian bombers—stands out in the distance. Inside a low brick building are the computers, telephones and teletypes that would send up American fighters to

Intercept Russian bombers before they could reach the mainland.

Reflecting on the bomber defense cutbacks, the BUIIC base commander, Col. Robert L. Embrey, said, "We can only go so far. We need something to build on. If we go ahead and shut everything up and the Russians do come in with a new bomber we're in a hell of a position."

The same view prevails about 340 miles away from Fort Fisher in the offices of Air Force generals in the Pentagon.

More Fort Fishers are not the answer, however. Nor are the Army's 1950-style Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles, 50 batteries of which rimmed the country at one time. The Army, which has been closing these batteries down during the last three years as too costly and ineffective, has announced another big reduction which will leave only about 40 sites still operational.

What is needed for the 1970s, the Air Force says, is a new kind of air defense—one which essentially takes Fort Fisher's radar off the ground and puts it inside airplanes. Such airborne radar planes—called airborne warning and control systems, or AWACS—could look down from above to



Sen. Mark O. Hatfield

defeat enemy bombers which try to fly under the warning beams of today's land-based radars.

The Air Force is recommending putting 42 AWACS airplanes on guard—a \$2.7-billion venture.

Other parts of the new bomber defense the Air Force wants to build include at least two land-based radars which can see over the horizon because their beams bounce back and forth between the surface of the earth and a reflective layer in the atmosphere. It will cost \$32 million to build and operate those radars for ten years.

New Interceptor

Also, the Air Force wants to replace its aging F-106 interceptor aircraft with something new—probably versions of the Air Force F-15 or Navy F-14 fighters under development. About \$2 billion is envisaged for the new interceptors.

This total of \$5 billion could go higher if the Army decides to replace its dwindling Nike-Hercules batteries with a new missile now on the drawing board.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has acknowledged that even the Russian medium bomber force is thinning out, with about 700 of these twin-engine planes still in service. That is about two thirds of what the Russians had in 1963.

But, while the intelligence community believes that these planes are targeted for China and NATO, the Air Force has raised the possibility—this—the new medium-range plane, with swing wings, possibly landing in the United States, possibly landing in Cuba, rather than trying to make the long trip back across the North Pole. It has been observed recently refueling in flight.

If the Soviet Union were really intending to build an anti-U.S. bomber force, however, there is general agreement that it would be building either bigger bombers or new aerial tankers to go with the new swing-wing planes. There is no evidence of such an effort at this time, according to intelligence sources. Therefore, the old cry of "the Russians are coming" will probably not be by itself enough to carry the air defense argument through Congress.

This year's debate, the first in a long time in Congress over air defense, will bring on more sophisticated and harder to grasp arguments.

'I Spy' Is the Name of the Game

By Drew Middleton

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (NYT)—The Soviet and United States navies are plunging deeper into a game of "I Spy," played with complex and delicate electronic instruments across the seven seas.

The game involves hundreds of ships and aircraft and thousands of men. Both sides argue it is necessary, but the Americans concede that in a game without ground rules there is always danger.

The appearance of a Russian surveillance ship in the U.S. Navy's training area south of Cuba in 1968 "spook" as an American admiral noted here last week. "We can look for repeated visits by Soviet surface ships and submarines into an area that is politically volatile."

Geographic Disadvantage

Geography has placed the Russians at a disadvantage in naval surveillance. With the exception of the Far East fleet, based on

Vladivostok, Soviet fleets must move into the high seas through relatively narrow channels.

Soviet submarines of the Arctic fleet leaving Barentsburg on the Barents Sea swing north of Norway's Varangerhalvya peninsula and its radar. But they are picked up by American submarines when they round northern Norway and head south for the western Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Ships of the Baltic fleet can reach the Atlantic only past Denmark's island of Bornholm and through the Strait of Oresund between Sweden and Denmark, the latter a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member. The Black Sea fleet, from which the Soviet Mediterranean squadron is drawn, can send surface ships into the middle sea only through the Dardanelles, past inquisitive Turks, also NATO members.

Unrelenting Surveillance

Once a Soviet ship is at sea, the surveillance continues.

American F-3 planes, based on Reykjavik, Iceland, pick up Soviet ships moving southward west of that island. The Royal Air Force's coastal command and American aircraft patrol the gap between Scotland and Iceland and the exits of the Baltic.

Russian submarines approaching the eastern coast of the U.S. are detected by a system of un-

derwater microphones. This system does not include the southern tip of Florida, the waters east and west of Cuba or the U.S. Gulf coast. Surveillance there is left to air and sea patrols.

Subs Could Be 'Lost'

At the moment, therefore, Soviet submarines armed with strategic ballistic missiles could be "lost" after they enter the Gulf of Mexico. Once "lost," they can approach the Gulf coast until military installations in the central U.S. are within range.

Constant and improving American surveillance has not discouraged the Soviet Navy from widening its operations, including surveillance. Fleet Adm. S. S. Goralkov, in a speech on Red Navy Day, said "Soviet Navy ships are constantly in the ocean, including the stamping grounds of the NATO strike fleets. The presence of our ships in these regions ties the imperialists' hands and deprives them of the opportunity freely to interfere in the peoples' internal affairs."

Most modern vessels of the two navies, surface or underwater, can participate in surveillance. Both fleets include specially built surveillance ships and, in addition, the Russians use their fleet of about 200 oceanographic research vessels for this purpose. On both sides, the nuclear submarine equipped with nuclear missiles is the quarry.

Handwritten text: 1971 3/15

سازمان چاپ

Pakistan on the Brink

By Selig S. Harrison

The possibility of secession by Bengali-speaking East Pakistan is growing increasingly serious following two weeks of violence in

Dacca marked by at least 300 deaths.

Emergency financial needs totaling as much as \$100 million.

A sovereign East Pakistan would be the world's seventh most populous nation, surrounded by China, India, the United States, the Soviet Union, Indonesia and Japan.

Gen. Yahya reaffirmed his right to veto a constitution that goes too far in the direction of autonomy in his speech last week. He warned grimly against secession.

While he already refers to East Pakistan as the "Bengal nation," Sheikh Mujib threatens secession only as a last resort and is urging West Pakistan to accept a compromise formula giving the Bengalis full autonomy in all fields except defense and foreign affairs.

He has even hinted that he would accept a setup permitting two separate prime ministers in East and West Pakistan despite the fact that the majority won by his Awami League in the December assembly elections "clearly entitles us" to leadership over the whole country.

This would give control of West Pakistan to former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his People's party with 83 assembly seats.

Awami League leaders face strong separatist sentiment in their ranks and could turn abruptly at any time onto the secessionist path if hope for a compromise faded.

A volatile mixture of economic despair and political frustration, East Pakistan sits perennially on the edge of revolutionary violence.

East Pakistan is separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory from West Pakistan.

More importantly, the Bengalis of the east are worlds apart linguistically and culturally from the Punjabis, Pathans and Sindhis of the west. They are darker and eat rice in contrast to the wheat and lentils of the westerners. Only the bond of Islam reinforced by a shared fear of Indian domination holds the two wings together.

The Bengalis bitterly charge that West Pakistan police, soldiers and officials lord it over them with the mentality of "occupation forces," treating them contemptuously like country cousins. They complain that the west takes the lion's share of development projects and foreign aid even though East Pakistan has a population majority and earns the country's biggest single slice of foreign exchange with its jute exports.

The heart of the current stalemate is the Awami League demand for full financial autonomy, including control over foreign exchange earnings, customs duties and internal taxation.

In effect, the sheikh is calling for a loose confederation rather than the federation or quasi-unitary arrangement that Gen. Yahya and Mr. Bhutto have in mind, and he has demonstrated in recent weeks that it might not be possible for the west to impose anything more binding hereafter even if it tried.

General Strike

The general strike declared by Sheikh Mujib last week in protest against the postponement of the assembly revealed that the Awami League already exercises some of the powers of a parallel government. "Peace patrols" wearing green and white Awami armbands have provided the most effective law-and-order machinery in Dacca.

Despite the numerical majority enjoyed by the Bengalis in the national population of 125 million and their dominant position in the assembly, Mr. Bhutto argues, the special character of Pakistan as a divided state makes it necessary for the east to forgo full control of the government in the interests of unity.

Mr. Bhutto calls for a "viable central government" and says there is no point in the assembly going to constitution-drafting; it will merely be rubber-stamping what Sheikh Mujib dictates. It was Mr. Bhutto's loyalty of the assembly and his demand for negotiations beforehand that provided the rationale for Gen. Yahya's postponement of the assembly session.

He Saw a 'Great Cop-Out'

A Last Word From Whitney Young

By Whitney M. Young Jr.
Mr. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, wrote this article for The New York Times shortly before his death March 11.



The statements of concern and the rhetoric of "involvement in the community" that emanated from so many public relations departments of major corporations a few years ago seem to have given way, if not to a retreat, then to an orderly withdrawal, from the problems of society.

In many quarters, the "great involvement" in the social arena is beginning to look like the "great cop-out." In fact, our business leaders sometimes act like restless college kids, flitting first with civil-rights action, then speaking up against the war, and now, clutching the new-found environment issue to their collective bosoms. That sound, hard-headed businessmen are reflecting the same qualities they find so reprehensible in others—lack of staying power and dilettantism—is a rough charge, but a very deserving one for some inhabitants of executive suites.

2 Phenomena

The period of corporate activism in special concerns coincided with two phenomena of great importance—a booming economy and the spread of urban rioting. On the one hand, companies were reeling in record profits; on the other, they profited civil disorders

as harming the good climate for business and as demanding responsible civic action from the corporate citizen.

Corporations that had never put their toes in the muddy waters of urban problems plunged in, not nearly as deep as they should have, but at least enough to get their feet wet. Now, crying that the water is too hot, many are clambering back to shore. The result of this unseemly dash to the beach is that the motives of many corporations are called into question. And their pullback has endangered worthwhile programs, increasing the frustrations of the ghetto.

A good case in point is what happened in the New York Urban League's Street Academy program. This program, which has taken high school dropouts

and, through intensive innovative educational techniques, has placed many in the best colleges in the country, is having its troubles. Some of these are related to administrative and other causes, but the root cause of the problems is fiscal—not enough dollars. Some of the academies have had to close their doors because corporate sponsors dropped out, refusing to fund them for more than the initial year or two.

Recession

One company blamed its pull-out on the recession. "When the red ink shows," said an executive, "anything that is not of a direct business nature is the first to go." Another corporate official showed the company's attitude by saying: "We've done our share," he said. "We've put \$100,000 into the picture."

The same businessman will pour many millions into research and development of new products. He'll only expect a 5 percent return, even though he's dealing with known chemical and physical properties. But when he's trying to help solve social problems 400 years in the making, created by the racist attitudes of companies and unions like his own, he suddenly expects fast returns and instant successes.

It is beginning to look like business, in its attempts to become part of the solution, is once again becoming part of the problem.

Premier Chou Cites Chinese Economic Gains

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK (NYT)—Official figures released by Premier Chou En-lai indicate that Communist China has made significant, though limited, economic progress in the last decade.

The figures were received with great interest by Western specialists since they appear to be the first official comprehensive statistics released by Peking since 1960. Mr. Chou disclosed the data in an interview with the American writer Edgar Snow, who published them in a recent issue of the Italian magazine Epoca. Mr. Snow has had frequent access over the years to Chinese Communist officials.

Mr. Chou's disclosures indicate that Communist China still has only a relatively narrow industrial base for the production of modern weapons, although it has exploded atomic and hydrogen bombs and built missiles that have put two satellites in orbit. The Chinese industrial capacity implied by the premier's statistics is still very small compared with that of the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

Steel production, Mr. Chou told Mr. Snow, averaged between 10 million and 18 million metric tons a year over the last five years. In 1960, a Chinese economic official, Li Pu-Chun, said that the 1958 steel production of his country was more than 13 million metric tons.

The Chinese premier said that his country's oil output amounted to more than 20 million metric tons last year and said that China was now self-sufficient in petroleum.

Mr. Chou said that China's total grain output in 1970 was 240 million metric tons and that China now had state grain reserves of about 40 million tons. The 1970 grain figure is well below the output of 270 million tons that official Chinese sources reported a decade ago had been produced in 1962.

Some specialists noted that the precise accuracy of Mr. Chou's statistics was less important than the fact that he had disclosed them to a foreigner. This suggests, they noted, that the Chinese leaders feel more confident about their economic situation than they did during the 1960s when comprehensive economic figures were considered secret.

Young Yugoslavs Leave the Land

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia (NYT)—Young people are disappearing from Yugoslavia's granary, the Serbian autonomous province of Vojvodina, moving into this attractive provincial capital on the banks of the Danube, and leaving behind a social and economic problem that officials believe is critical.

"At least 75,000 farm households in the province are made up of either aged or disabled people who have no children to till the land when they die," noted Jura Kohov, Vojvodina's under secretary of agriculture, in an interview.

"It's a very serious social problem because there is no old-age pension program for private farmers and an economic problem because it means a loss to production. "We have seen it increase rapidly over the last ten years, and the trend away from the farm is still rising."

Fewer Farmers

In Serbia as a whole, the number of farmers has dropped by 1.7 million in 20 years of steady rural exodus, and official demographers estimate that 700,000 more will disappear into the cities in the next 15 years.

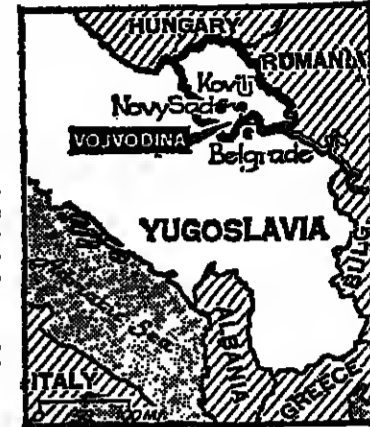
In the neat little village of Kovilj, ten miles east of Novi Sad, Radovan Vukov, director of the village cooperative, shrugs off the problem as inescapable. "It's the fashion for the young to leave the village," he says. "We have a new school, new water system, television, movies, a pharmacy. We're even about to pave the side roads in the village. "But I don't see any of this affecting the situation. The problem hasn't hit us hard yet, but it will in a few years."

A 57-year-old farmer, Zarko Subic, both of whose daughters have married and moved to Novi Sad, agrees that village life is easier now than it was in his youth, but he sees no way to make it attractive enough for modern youngsters.

"What would they do here?" he asks with a tug at his shapeless corduroy jacket and a smile on his creased face. "Once a youngster from here finishes secondary school in the city, he doesn't want to come back and farm with us."

Major Producer

With spring planting still three weeks away, farmers have plenty of time to air their complaints. The province's rich black soil is as fertile as ever. Experiments with hybrids and fertilizer have raised production to the point that Vojvodina supplies 40 percent of Yugoslavia's wheat, 65



percent of its corn, 85 percent of its sunflower seeds and 60 percent of its pigs.

Mechanization also has helped make farming both profitable and bearable. The Kovilj cooperative, for instance, has 130 tractors now compared to about 30 a decade ago. The number of privately owned tractors in the village has gone from three to 50 in the same period.

But agricultural prices have not advanced at the same pace as those of industrial goods. The produce market, farmers complain, is so unstable that corn prices have doubled in six months without permitting most growers to take advantage of the increase.

Work Necessary

Advances in technology make it possible to farm the land successfully with only 25 percent of the province's two million inhabitants engaged in agriculture, instead of 50 percent as now, says Milos Miskov, editor of a weekly agricultural paper. "But along with the new techniques and equipment," he says, "there is an army of people who cannot be thrown out of work."

Many older private farmers have shown a willingness to turn their land over to cooperatives in return for guaranteed pensions as low as \$30 or \$25 a month. But even that sum can prove too high.

"The only way out we can see," Mr. Miskov concludes, "is state intervention. But the state is not rich enough to change the situation now. It is a very hard problem, and it will take a long time to solve."



The Costa Smeralda.

Where money can buy the things that money can't buy.

Progress report from Sardinia

Investment in the Costa Smeralda—as an incomparable holiday area and as a haven for people looking for a second home—continues to grow.

In seven years, more than \$84 million has been invested privately and by the Italian National and Sardinian Regional Governments to establish the Costa Smeralda as the finest resort development in the Mediterranean.

Property sales in 1970 were up over 70% above the excellent 1969 results. Apartments in condominium developments are being sold as fast as they are built; many more apartments are scheduled for construction this year. The Costa Smeralda's distinctive hotels are being enlarged to meet the extra demand for holiday accommodation which is growing at three times the world average.

Attractive opportunities for property development

Selected areas of land on the Costa Smeralda have been zoned for commercial or for medium-density residential use: hotels, restaurants, clubs, shops, villas or apartment condominiums. If you are interested in promoting this kind of development, the Consorzio Costa Smeralda can provide you with special reports which generally include assessments by independent market research analysts and land development consultants.

Investment incentives

Low-interest loans and capital grants can be obtained for hotel and restaurant projects from the Casa per il Mezzogiorno (the State development corporation) and also from Sardinian financial institutions. Several tax exemptions can also be obtained.

Everything you need

Already nine areas along the Costa Smeralda's 35-mile coast have been developed. These areas are equipped with water mains, electricity and telephone and are served by 24 miles of tarmac roads.

One of the areas, Porto Cervo, is the main centre and principal port of the Costa Smeralda. A sheltered deep-water harbour for yachts drawing up to 21 ft., is the best-equipped in the Mediterranean—offering plug-in electricity and fresh water at quayside, and on-board telephones. The village centre has everything you need: a supermarket, chemist's shop, fashion boutiques, antique and jewellery shops, hairdresser, restaurants, bars, night clubs, post office, ship-chandler. There is also a church, a doctor and a kindergarten.

Action can be found elsewhere, too, on the Costa Smeralda. There is a wide choice of hotels, restaurants and night club/discotheques. You can rent a car or boat, horseback ride and enjoy every kind of water sport.

Golf and tennis

Two new sports facilities open this year. In Porto Cervo, the Cervo Tennis Club has floodlit tennis courts, a heated indoor pool, an outdoor swimming pool and full sports club facilities. In the centre of the Costa Smeralda, between the bays of Cala di Volpe and Pevero, is the 18-hole

Pevero golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones. It will be ready for play by midsummer. (Building plots adjoining the course are now available.)

Landscape preservation

The natural vegetation and the coastline are carefully protected. From the beginning, special steps to prevent all forms of pollution have been taken; landscape scarring is being eliminated; buildings housing essential basic utilities are camouflaged; cables are laid underground where possible; and only indigenous building materials are recommended. The most modern equipment is used in the sewage system and rigid controls prevent discharge into the sea.

How to buy

Prices for ready-built villas and apartments vary with size, location and the amount of land. Apartments start as low as \$11,000. A 2-bedroom villa with large sitting room, dining annex, tiled kitchen and bathroom, terrace and garden can be built from \$29,000, land included. A quarter-acre plot of land with all services currently costs from \$9,600 upwards. This includes roads, electricity and water supply to the boundary of the site and, where necessary, a main drainage system. You could actually move into your private villa

between six and nine months after negotiating site and plans. The Agenzia Immobiliare della Costa Smeralda (the appointed real estate agents) can also recommend architects and builders and provide complete on-site supervision. All plans must be approved by the Architectural Committee of the Consorzio Costa Smeralda.

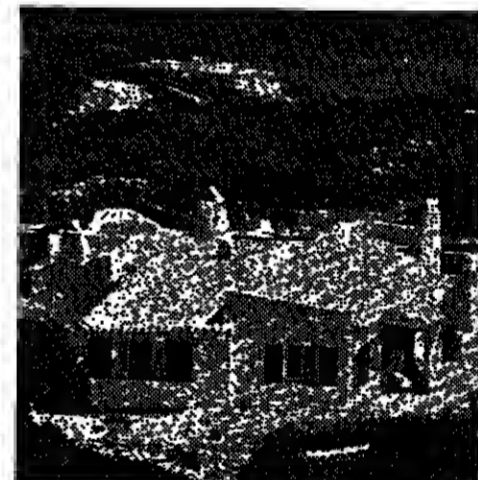
Once you have bought on the Costa Smeralda you automatically become a voting member of the consortium of property owners.

Fly Airside

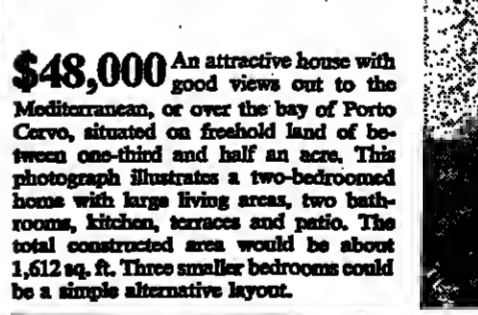
The Costa Smeralda is served by Alisarda, the Sardinian airline. It flies regularly to Olbia (30 minutes from Porto Cervo by road) from Rome, Milan, Genoa and Nice. Olbia's 4,600 ft. all-weather strip can also handle any private plane, including the largest executive jet.

Car ferries sail regularly to Olbia or Porto Torres from Civitavecchia (Rome), Genoa and Toulon.

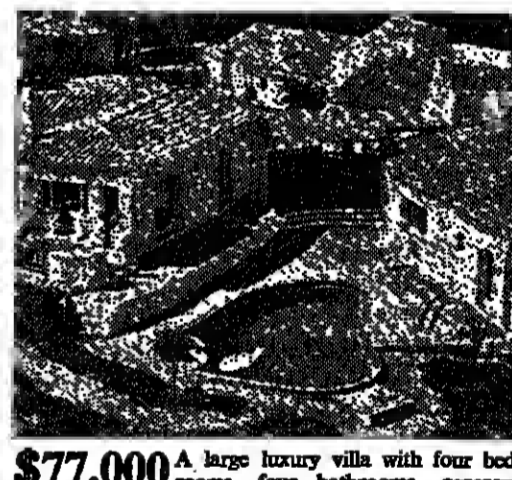
Free information A wide choice of sites is currently for sale. There is also a limited number of villas and apartments ready for immediate occupation. Send for prices and for specific details of villas and apartments or information about property development opportunities by sending the coupon to the address given.



\$77,000 A large luxury villa with four bedrooms, four bathrooms, generous kitchen, terraces, patio and a good-sized private swimming pool. Total built area 2,500 sq. ft. The villa stands on one-third of an acre of freehold land and commands superb views over the Mediterranean and the nearby offshore islands.



\$48,000 An attractive house with good views out to the Mediterranean, or over the bay of Porto Cervo, situated on freehold land of between one-third and half an acre. This photograph illustrates a two-bedroomed home with large living areas, two bathrooms, kitchen, terraces and patio. The total constructed area would be about 1,612 sq. ft. Three smaller bedrooms could be a simple alternative layout.



\$29,000 An individually designed holiday home with two bedrooms, large living/dining room, one bathroom, kitchen and terraces. 1,410 sq. ft. of construction on a freehold plot of land of a quarter to one-third of an acre.



\$11,000 Studios, one-, two- or three-bedroom apartment units, are available. In the group illustrated, the Casa del Porto, the price for studios starts at \$11,000 (381 sq. ft.). A two-bedroom unit would cost \$21,000 (829 sq. ft.). Every apartment has one or more terraces and most enjoy views of the port of Porto Cervo or out over the open sea. There are a number of condominium apartment projects located in other areas of the Costa Smeralda.

Consorzio Costa Smeralda
Please send me complete information about the Costa Smeralda. I am interested in (✓ as appropriate):

LAND TO BUILD ON VILLAS HOLIDAYS

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT APARTMENTS

(Block capitals please)

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Post this to: Consorzio Costa Smeralda,
General Information Office, 70 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

Technological Urgency in Vienna

It has often been remarked that man's greatest danger lies in the conservatism of his institutions, as opposed to the radicalism of his technology. This, of course, has very little to do with the purely relative ideological differences among human institutions—in fact, those differences, and the intense emotions they stimulate among those committed to one form or another, pose the greatest danger that technology will get out of hand. This is one of the obstacles that will confront the negotiators who gather in Vienna to resume the strategic arms limitation talks. Another is the sheer momentum of technological change in weapons of mass destruction.

There was another conference that assembled in Vienna, a little more than a century and a half ago. That congress had to deal with the results of twenty-five years of revolution and war in Europe, years that had shattered dynasties and governments, overturned the establishments, political, economic and intellectual, of centuries, and left an explosive residue of new ideas scattered over the whole of the Continent. But there had been hardly a single important technological innovation during the whole period that the congress reviewed. There were the beginnings of canned food, to be sure, and across the Atlantic the steamboat was coming into use. But the steamboat had not been adapted to military uses (in fact, in the critical campaign for the control of Lake Champlain, the United States Navy had specifically ruled out the one steamboat available there and had concentrated on oars and sails).

Napoleon went down to defeat at Waterloo with an armament that represented only minor refinements on that developed by the Bourbon monarchy he replaced, and his enemies

had done little more, although the British improved the trail of their field pieces, and showed greater respect for the capabilities of the muzzle-loading rifle, doubtless because of their experience in America. In fact, in essentials, Napoleon fought with the weapons of Marlborough, a century before, and the Congress of Vienna had no reason to suspect that its attempt to settle the affairs of Europe would be challenged by anything more deadly.

Nor, in fact, was the technological face of war changed for another half-century after the treaties of Vienna, when railroads and armored ships, breech-loading rifles and artillery, ushered in war of a new scale of intensity. Contrast that slow change with what the SALT talks confront today: Within a period comparable to the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, there have appeared super-sonic jet planes and atomic-powered submarines; intercontinental missiles, armed with hydrogen warheads—and the pace of devastating change is accelerating, not slowing down. Calculations of time of mobilization, of buffer zones, and "strategic" frontiers—even ocean vastnesses—have been rendered academic (Israel should take note) for all except a kind of police action.

Yet within this stark, new framework of peril, the old institutions, the old emotions of xenophobia and nationalism, the old territorial imperatives, persist. And with them, no less than with the ability of technology to set up new military equations overnight, the men of SALT must wrestle. They must envy Metetrich and Talleyrand, who had to deal, however ineptly, with ideas that were armed with flintlock muskets, not those which may speak with the multiple-warhead hydrogen bombs that could end all ideas in world suicide.



The Coming U.S.-Israeli Crisis

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The United States government is trying to avoid an open break with Israel over peace terms in the Middle East, but a break is surely coming unless the Israeli government modifies its territorial demands and its diplomatic tactics.

The Nixon administration is not telling the Israeli government what it should do, but it is making unmistakably clear in private, if not yet in public, that Israel will have to choose between its territorial demands and the support of the United States.

Now that Egypt has agreed to "enter into a peace agreement with Israel" under conditions which Washington regards as a reasonable basis for negotiations, the United States is prepared to put the troops into a UN peace-keeping force as a guarantee of roughly the same frontiers that existed before the 1967 war, but it is not going to support Israel's demands for substantial changes in those frontiers.

This will be made plain to Abba Eban, the Israeli foreign minister, when he arrives here in a few days, and it will also be made clear to him that if the Israeli government is isolated diplomatically by insisting on its present demands, it will have to assume responsibility for its own isolation.

Meir Interview

In an interview with the Times of London, Mrs. Golda Meir is reported to have said that Israel must have Sharm el-Sheikh, which dominates the Strait of Tiran, and have access to it; Sinai must be demilitarized; Israel would not evacuate the Golan Heights; never again would Arab forces stand within a few miles of the sea; and Jerusalem must remain united and part of Israel.

Israel's emphasis on geographical security was stated quite clearly the other day in an official statement by the Israeli Embassy here:

"Under no circumstances" the statement said, "will Israel surrender its right to a free negotiation with Egypt... It will resist all pressures, from whatever the source, be they military or political, that aim at resurrecting Israel's past territorial vulnerability by precluding the negotiation of future secure boundaries."

"Israel permitted this to happen once before by acquiescing in the imposed solution of 1947. It will not squander its territorial security again. Israel is ready, in peace, to withdraw from the cease-fire lines. But this time the withdrawal will be to boundaries that are secure, and shall be rendered so by geography..."

Officials at the highest levels here make several points about this. First, Israel cannot get the support of the United States, let alone Egypt and the other Arab states, for such territorial demands. Second, geography is not going to enable Israel "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries," for this can be achieved only through a genuine political settlement, acceptable to all parties and guaranteed by an international force including both American and Soviet troops, and third, Israeli propaganda suggesting that anybody is proposing to "resurrect" Israel's past territorial vulnerability is unfair, inaccurate, and to use Secretary Rogers's cautious word, "unhelpful."

The feeling in official quarters here is that the Israeli government, at a minimum, should come forward with specific counter-proposals to the United Nations intermediary, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, rather than putting out broad and imprecise demands in statements to the press.

This, at least, officials here feel, would keep the controversy in the diplomatic channel and assure the continuation of the present cease-fire. For example, is the Israeli government saying it must have sovereignty over the area around Sharm el-Sheikh, or would it be satisfied with an "Israeli presence" there, along with an international peace-keeping force?

Rightly or wrongly, the Nixon administration feels that the Israeli government was surprised by the concessions made by Egypt in Cairo's reply to Jarring's questions; that it did not expect the Egyptian government to commit itself to terminate all claims or states of belligerence, to respect Israel's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and acknowledge its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries;

and to "enter into a peace agreement with Israel." Now, at least in private, United States officials are saying that, being surprised and divided, the Israeli government has over-reacted and is now putting forward "extreme demands" which are not only unobtainable, but which may lose the best chance that has existed for a guaranteed general settlement of the Middle East problem.

It is true that the U.S. proposals would not only put American and Soviet troops into the area and that the peace-keeping force could not be withdrawn without the unanimous agreement of the four major powers (U.S., U.S.S.R., Britain, and France), but the official reply to that is that Soviet troops are already in the Middle East by the thousands, and that Israel's long-range security depends on a political settlement supported primarily by the United States and backed by American economic and military arms.

The United States is not going to "impose" any settlement on Israel. The choice is up to the officials in Jerusalem. They can have the support and guarantees of the United States or they can insist on substantial territorial gains, but they can't have both.

Despite official termination of the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire and despite continuing warfare and political argumentation, the United States seems persuaded that chances for Middle East peace are now better than at any time since 1967. Some officials think there can be actual peace; more believe a form of settlement can be arranged that lies between armistice and normal relationships.

The big problem is getting Israel to respond in some tangible way to guarded overtures already outlined by Cairo. A first step is now seen as an essential prerequisite to more far-reaching developments. This first step, in Washington's view, would be partial Israeli withdrawal from its fortified positions along the Suez Canal. Once there is movement, it is assumed progress toward a compromise formula could accelerate.

One suggestion being considered is that Israeli forces might initially move eastward from their Bar-Lev line on the canal to the recognized frontier between Egypt and Ottoman Turkey prior to 1908. Turkey then included the states today called Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon and also the territory known as Palestine within which Israel was created.

Rafa lies on the Mediterranean between El Arish and Gaza. Port Suez is at the southern entrance of the canal. The advantage of such a defined first line for a staged withdrawal is that it once was a recognized frontier between Egypt and Ottoman Turkey (from a military viewpoint) than the present Suez Canal line, and would for the present shelve arguments about what should eventually happen to Sharm el-Sheikh. The guns of that Sinai stronghold control access to the Gulf of Aqaba and Israel's vital port, Elath.

Naturally, any first step would have to be carefully supervised

to prevent Egyptian troops from moving into a sudden vacuum and capitalizing on the strategic advantage. The U.S., however, seems to feel this move in gradual re-establishment of de facto if not de jure peace could be bolstered by international guarantees, inspection, and creation of fully-demilitarized zones.

In terms of renewed hostilities, Israel would yield a great deal should Egyptian troops or missiles move across the canal. Nevertheless, it is felt, the Israeli powers can insure against another round of fighting once the process of defusing the conflict has begun.

The U.S. acknowledges Israeli sensitivity on this aspect and conceals Western failure to force passage through the Aqaba Gulf when Israel was blockaded by Nasser in 1967. Nevertheless, the American hope is that by placing responsibility for peacekeeping under the UN Security Council, Israel can feel reassured. Washington would pledge its veto against any injustice.

Other Countries

There seems to be a U.S. feeling that progress is slowly inching along the road to an Egyptian-Israeli settlement. The ultimate status of Sharm el-Sheikh, the Gaza Strip and demilitarized zones still remain to be negotiated but once there is diplomatic movement it is believed arrangements can be found, including guaranteed passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Likewise, it is thought there should not be any insuperable difficulty in arranging an Israeli-Jordanian agreement. King Hussein has effectively established control over the Palestinian guerrillas. There is no problem between Israel and Lebanon.

The remaining Arab neighbor, Syria, dealt itself out of present considerations by refusing to recognize the 1967 UN resolution, thus making it possible to defer

President Nixon's Peace Offensive

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is on a peace offensive. In a staccato succession of interviews, telephone calls and press conferences he is proclaiming his deep interest in binding up the world's wounds.

But are these hopeful noises designed to promote agreement in the various on-going negotiations around the world? Or are they aimed more at quieting the public skepticism reflected in the recent Gallup poll showing that 70 percent of the country doubts what the administration is saying about the war?

The evidence of the statements themselves is not encouraging. Mr. Nixon repeatedly takes the occasion of setting forth hopes for peace to take a shot at those who disagree with him.

In an interview the other day, he told Gy Sulzberger that "I seriously doubt if we will have another war." At the same time he labeled the "establishment" which did not back his Vietnam policies "neo-isolationist" and he issued this warning to those who opposed him on the war politically: "Those who are counting on Vietnam as a political issue in this country next year are going to have the rug jerked from under them."

Slaps at Press

In a phone call to Helen Thomas of the United Press, Mr. Nixon said he was "cautiously optimistic" about preventing the resumption of hostilities in the Near East. But at the same time he took a slap at press skepticism about the American peace initiative. He said: "The tendency is to report the exciting things. You don't win a Pulitzer Prize writing about peace."

Then there was the televised press conference of March 4. The President explained in great detail that the "goal" of his policy was to get all Americans out of Vietnam. Then he took out after the TV treatment of the Laos incursion—"the dumbest of suggestions... that this isn't going to work." He said the American after night for the past three weeks on television.

The administration performance in the actual negotiations is not very much more encouraging.

In one after case, Mr. Nixon is overplaying his hand, sticking for terms that he is not able to get. Other countries, to deliver, as in the negotiations to limit Japanese textile exports to the United States.

In the Paris peace talks on Vietnam, the President has insisted that there be what he called at his last press conference "a withdrawal... on a mutual basis." But he made it plain all along that "regarding mutual withdrawal as a surrender. It will accept only a settlement that involves some change in the Saigon regime—and that Mr. Nixon refuses.

Near East

In the Near East, Mr. Nixon is trying to bring off an agreement whereby this country forces Israel back to the war before the Arab states. In this, he makes peace with the Israelis and invites the Russians out of the area. Only it takes so much huffing and puffing to push the Israelis back that the Arab states naturally become suspicious and demand more American pressure on Israel. It which puts the Russians back up the Arabs, thus borrowing deeper than they.

In the arms control field, Mr. Nixon is slowly deploying an Anti-Ballistic Missile as a bargaining chip to bring the Russians to terms. The Russians have agreed to limit their ABM development if this country does a tremendous step forward. But the President is also trying to get them to limit the number and size of their offensive missiles. And it seems very doubtful they will agree—at least in the next year or two.

Maybe by sticking to his guns the President can make his terms prevail in all these negotiations. If so, it will be a diplomatic tour de force unmatched since the days of Bismarck.

But slightly less wonderful terms could also promote the cause of peace. The obstacle to these terms is the rigidity of the administration. And in these circumstances, it is hard to resist the impression that the present peace offensive is more designed to wind down trouble at home than trouble abroad.

Letters

Grate With Potatoes?

William A. Kraus's feature (March 9) on a visit to Placaster in the South of France was a memorable piece of writing, up to his usual standards in the pursuit of good cooking. In this case he seemed to have been on the scent of a nutmeg or two "urgently needed" for noonday mashed potatoes. I'm sure he might expect some jerk to write in and ask, "who ever heard of using nutmeg in mashed potatoes, noonday or any other time?"

Well, who ever heard of using... etc. etc. I.

An ad hoc survey of handy cookbooks failed to substantiate use of the spice in mashed potatoes. A tin box of "ground nutmeg" produced in the United

States, found in the lower reaches of a kitchen cabinet recommended use of nutmeg in toast, milk, egg-nogs, oatmeal, meat, broiled, and baked, bananas, fruit pies, squash, cream, chicken or beef, creamed cheese spreads and fish and sea foods among other dishes. But no mashed potatoes.

A French jar of "nut muscade mouline" advised using powdered nutmeg in thick soups, cheese sauces and souffles, fried real chicken soups, hot wines and a rich find—punches normally served at diplomatic Christmas parties. No mashed potatoes. It's possible the cooks of the Netherlands might use it in potatoes but then, having brought the stuff back from their former colony, New Indonesia, they use it in everything they research, however, was not in vain. An additional use for nutmeg, as a dictionary will show, was as the ball or pea in the game called Tambling, through which sharp-tongued swindlers country folk at county fairs and the like. Why they use a nutmeg glides me. Surely Mr. Kraus would know.

VINCE ROBERTS,
Marylebone, France.

Fight for Peace

As an Indian the claim of successive American presidents that they are "fighting for peace" in Vietnam rings a bit hollow if not decidedly schizophrenic. You work for peace, you fight for war. Perhaps it is just that we Indians are a bit simple.

GARY S. N. NANPORIA,
Bombay.

Literary Criticism

Your article of March 6—"Early Brecht Play Disappoints"—encourages me to submit the appended verses which was refused—or rather ignored—by a New York swim-guard weekly a few years ago.

Brecht's Brecht is a pain in the knuck!

And a couple others:

James Joyce: Keep him on your Gertrude Stein: Turn not into Marcel Proust: Trap de mice justice.

Oh dear—this could go on indefinitely!

THOMAS DEWINE,
Lisbon.

After India's Elections

Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister of India, called elections a year early in order to gain a parliamentary majority, and she has won one of unexpected and immense proportions. Her triumph is more than personal. By routing her factional and regional challengers, she has shown a way to reversing the widely feared political fragmentation of her heterogeneous nation. By assembling such an overwhelming majority, she has acquired both the personal and the parliamentary authority to legislate programs of her choice. By running and winning essentially on a one-plank platform—war on poverty—she has an unmistakable mandate to quicken social and economic change. Indians and the rest of us will now be able to learn what difference an electoral

success of this sort can make to the governance of the world's largest democracy. Along with Pakistan, India faces, Mr. Nixon has aptly noted, "perhaps the world's most cruel imbalance between human needs and available resources"—an imbalance beyond the righting of the most extensive and effective application of modern technology alone. India's resources do not automatically increase by the measure of its prime minister's triumph at the polls; nor does Mrs. Gandhi's wisdom, or the wisdom otherwise available to her. At the same time, India has acquired by this election a government with a breadth of base and a unity of purpose unmatched since independence. It is a moment when its friends can rightly feel that India is poised to move ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Self-Delusion About Greece

The report of two investigators for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on conditions in Greece under the army regime makes gloomy but familiar reading. It will surprise only those who have taken seriously the fatuous statements of Defense and State Department officials about the early restoration of a constitutional order and parliamentary democracy in Greece.

What is a source of continuing amazement, however, is the attitude of the American Embassy in Athens, which, in the words of the report, "not only rationalizes the lack of progress but often appears to be more concerned with the regime's 'image' than with the substance of its actions"—often more concerned with that image than the soldiers themselves.

the regime and the constitution are concerned." This meant continuation of martial law with arbitrary arrests, ignoring the constitution's due-process guarantees. Yet, the embassy hails the release of political prisoners when this occurs, while, says the report, ignoring a new wave of arrests.

The fact is that the United States gave the junta what it most wanted—political respectability, above all—when it resumed large-scale military aid last September. The junta gave nothing in return except promises to the American ambassador, who now finds himself unable to persuade the colonels to make good on those promises.

It was not the enemies of the regime but its head man, Colonel Papadopoulos, who made nonsense of the optimistic American predictions about Greece by warning at the end of last year that there would be no change in 1971 "as far as the question of

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mrs. Gandhi's Victory

The brilliant electoral victory of Indira Gandhi is an event without precedent in the recent past of multi-party democracies.

The election results show that she achieved something that is almost incredible. The majority Mrs. Gandhi won is so convincing that it permits her party the sovereign rule as was the case when Jawaharlal Nehru was at the helm.

It is also a personal triumph for Mrs. Gandhi. With this victory she inflicted a final defeat on conservative veterans of the Congress party.

The Fate of a City

It is no longer possible to know whether Seppone was captured, recaptured, evacuated, or victoriously defended. One certainty emerges from the contradictory communiqués: Seppone no longer exists on the ground, although it is still mentioned on ordinance survey maps. Travelers will one day be shown its blackened site and be told: "Here formerly stood the city of Seppone. Two armies supported by big powers fiercely fought here over the best way of living in society, and all the inhabitants died before knowing the outcome of the battle."

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—Discussion has long waged on the question whether cancer is or is not contagious, numerous facts being adduced on both sides, so that the question has been left undecided. Opinion was, however, generally in favor of the theory of contagion. Cases are known of the transmission of cancer by a wife to her husband and conversely by the husband to the wife; but here are two which clearly show contagion and have all the value of experimental research.

Fifty Years Ago

GERMANY—It has lately been said that German disarmament will never be complete as long as the primary in chemical manufactures is in her hands. Her chemical factories can at short notice be converted from agencies of peaceful production into agencies of war; from eyes and acids to poison-gas and high explosives. They are now capable of producing enough poison-gas to kill half the world. In the chemical industry of Germany there has been a prodigious revival.

Handwritten text: 1971 3/15

Eurobonds

\$40 Million Sliced From Calendar, Echoes of '70 With a Difference

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, March 14.—The new-issue door slammed on the Euro-bond market last week with the kind of thud that had not been heard since the grimmer days of 1970.

Some \$40 million worth of debentures that had been scheduled for pricing disappeared as Imperial Chemical Industries withdrew its planned \$30 million offering entirely and two other flotations were trimmed by \$5 million each.

There is one striking difference in the two situations, however, which is keeping a good degree of guarded optimism alive.

That is, in March 1970, operators were buying up to 9 1/2 percent for Eurodollars with which to finance positions in a bond market where yields were running 9 percent and up.

On Friday, Bondtrade's index for long-term dollar debt bought ahead 0.04 to 81.83 for a net gain on the week of 0.08. The short-term index tracked on 0.08 in the day to wind up the week at 86.31, ahead 0.19 since Monday.

But it is still a very iffy development. The prime rate cut came too late to save ICI, due to have been priced Thursday after the coupon had been adjusted upward a quarter-point the week before.

The GATX flotation was reduced on the pricing date from \$25 million to \$20 million and the coupon raised to 8 1/4 percent from 8 percent.

The other dollar flotation last week was Carlsberg-Tuborg's 15-year, 8 3/4 percent debenture, reduced to a total \$15 million from \$20 million, and priced at 88 1/2. As with the others, the main concern in cutting the amount was to maintain the is-

Eurobonds on Offer

Table listing Eurobonds on offer with columns for Issuer, Amount, Life, and Yield.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table showing weekly economic indicators for March 7, Feb. 28, and March 7, 1970.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table showing monthly economic indicators for February, Prior Month, and 1970.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1967-100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg

Table listing various stocks in the over-counter market with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

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Uncertainty Continues as Dominant Theme In U.S. Economy; N.Y. Stocks Drift Aimlessly

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—The corporate bond market managed last week to halt a four-week retreat.

What happened reflected the steady pressure of the Federal Reserve on the banking system to increase the money supply.

"It makes sense," one observer noted, "with \$4 billion backed up in the new-issue bond market and loan demand lagging for Chase to cut its price to get some of that business."

In the most commonly accepted version of how things work, the month-long rise in bond rates which brought triple-A corporate yields was an aberration, perhaps not the last.

What happened reflected the steady pressure of the Federal Reserve on the banking system to increase the money supply.

The most active stock on the Amex was Instruments Systems, which fell 1/4 to 10 3/4 on sales of 768,800 shares.

Loews Corp. warrants, the second most active issue, dipped a point to 19 3/4 on volume of 648,900 shares.

In third place, Asamera Oil eased half a point to 18. The company's stock has been active because of its interests in the offshore Indonesia area.

Trading was halted in the shares of Home Oil following an announcement by the Canadian government that it would buy the controlling interest in the company.

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 30 industrial stocks rose 5.51 on the week to 430.76.

Stanley Home Products advanced 5 on announcement of a 5-for-4 stock split.

Advertising agency stocks were strong. Ogilvy & Mather rose 2 on higher earnings; Doyle Dane gained a point, and Grey climbed 2.

Medicines advanced 8 points. Kelly GRI Services gained 3. Insurance issues were quiet for the most part, and slightly lower.

But General Reassurance rose 12 points after the announcement of a 5-for-2 stock split. Kemper Co. dipped a point.

800 mark on the Dow-Jones industrial average. The market, as it had the week before, got above the level on an intra-day basis but never managed to do so at the close.

The continuing evidence of spotty performance in the leading economic indicators.

Retail sales continued to gain in February, rising one-half of one percent, but this was far less than the 1.5 percent rise in January.

The Commerce Department said businessmen are planning a 4.3 percent increase in capital outlays this year.

Business inventories in January, for reasons not entirely understood, suffered a considerable drop in almost ten years.

Will they continue to demand more funds? Or, convinced that the Federal Reserve and the banking system will meet their needs, will their appetite for funds begin to subside?

Similarly, will consumers continue to defer spending on homes and autos because of a greater-than-normal percentage of their incomes into savings?

Much depends on how businessmen and consumers feel about a revival of inflation.

The dilemma the Federal Reserve faces is this: If the business community, indeed, intent on keeping more cash on hand than it thought necessary a year or two ago, the central banking system will have to make available still more funds to give impetus to a business recovery.

If it does so, however, it may be forced to climb through the

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Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter Market opened last week with strength but gave ground in the closing days to finish with only a slight gain for the period.

Volume on the Amex increased to 31,767,535 shares from 27,866,815 shares the preceding week.

Prices moved forward on Monday and Tuesday, marking eight straight days of advance. The streak was broken on Wednesday, with another decline following on Thursday.

The exchange index rose 0.17 on the week to 26.88. Profiting on the earlier advances was a major influence on the market.

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But General Reassurance rose 12 points after the announcement of a 5-for-2 stock split. Kemper Co. dipped a point.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Domestic Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chge.

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U.S. SHOPPING CENTER advertisement with details on location, tenants, and return.

FSSmithers advertisement for F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. with address and services.

Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chge.

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General Telephone & Electronics Corporation advertisement for 4,500,000 shares of common stock.

Advertisement for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Stone & Webster Securities Corporation, and other financial institutions.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net chge.

Advertisement for International Securities Arbitrage Department, featuring Mario Muraldo and Ian H. Sugden.

Advertisement for Goldman Sachs International Corp. with contact information for New York and London.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'New York Stock Exchange' and 'Market Averages'.

International Bonds

Table of international bonds including units of accounts, Eur. Inv. Bonds, and European Monetary Units.

N.Y. Stocks Drift Aimlessly; Bond Market Halts Retreat

(Continued from Page 9) does nothing to help. If anyone should be able to forecast interest rates, it should be the banks. What they say, by jumping into the bond market now, is that they don't expect rates to go down substantially.

SEC and NYSE At Loggerheads On Reform Timing

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT)—The Securities & Exchange Commission has told the New York Stock Exchange that it must terminate price-fixing of commissions on large stock transactions no later than April 5, even though it is not technically possible to amend the exchange's constitution by that date.

The commission last week released correspondence showing that the SEC last Monday ordered an end to price-fixing no later than April 5. The NYSE replied on Tuesday that it could not fulfill the necessary steps to amend the constitution until April 18 or 19.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9) debt on offer. Last week's outbacks were considered a healthy development, but no one wants to see much more along those lines lest the impression be given that the market's ill are deepening.

ALLMANNA SVENSKA ELEKTRISKA AKTIEBOLAGET (Incorporated in Sweden with limited liability) U.S.\$30,000,000 8 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1986 Interest payable yearly on 1st March Stockholms Enskilda Bank Hambros Bank Limited White, Weld & Co. Limited

Bank Stock Quotations table listing various bank stocks and their prices.

Insurance Stocks table listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

Treasury Bills table listing various Treasury bill maturities and their yields.

Rothschild Holding Unit Profit Drops advertisement with 11% interest and free life insurance.

Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited advertisement for secured loans and credits.

On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00 (depending on country of residence) at the 25% discount. (for new subscriptions only) INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune advertisement.

PEANUTS

LET'S SAY IT'S THE LAST HALF OF THE NINTH INNING...
THERE ARE TWO OUTS, AND YOU'RE UP TO BAT, CHUCK... NOW, EVEN THOUGH YOU'RE MY FRIEND, I'M STILL GOING TO HAVE TO TRY TO STRIKE YOU OUT, RIGHT?
OF COURSE... THERE'S NO OTHER WAY TO PLAY THE GAME...
YOU KIND OF LIKE ME, DON'T YOU, CHUCK?

B.C.

HOW DO WE GO ABOUT PERPETUATING THE SPECIES?
YOU MUST GO FORTH AND MULTIPLY!
FOURTH...
I DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT I'M DOING, AND I'M BATING CLEAN-UP!

L.I.L. ABNER

WHAT IS "IT" THAT KEEPS "BOILING POINT ACADEMY" (FOR EXCITABLE GIRLS) IN TOUCH WITH THE WORLD OUTSIDE? "IT" IS, OF COURSE...
I'M SICK OF THE "PLOWBOYS OF THE MONTH" THAT MONA MANMAD THE EDITOR PICKS...
BUT HEY—WOW!! WE GET TO PICK NEXT MONTH'S!! ALL READERS, FROM 15 TO 70, FILL OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE...

BEE TLE BAILEY

ANOTHER DANDELION! I WONDER IF I CAN GET IT WITHOUT GOING ALL THE WAY AROUND?
THIS WAS A MISTAKE. NOW I CAN'T GET BACK UP!
I DON'T KNOW, MAYBE KILLERS TELLING HIM ABOUT LAST SATURDAY NIGHT

MISS PEACH

POOR LITTLE ROBERT! THE DAILY CAR POOL SEEMS TO DISORIENT HIM!
THE CAR POOL?? NONSENSE!!
LOOK, ROBERT, THE WORLD IS IN FLAMES, WE'RE HAVING A RECESSION, VIOLENCE RUNS RAMPANT, THE NATION IS SPLIT DOWN THE MIDDLE; —THOSE THINGS ARE DISORIENTING!
RIGHT! THOSE THINGS, PLUS GOING TO SCHOOL IN A DIFFERENT CAR EVERY DAY!

BUZ SAWYER

AND I DON'T LEAVE THE HOTEL ALL EVENING. WE WERE PLAYING POKER. ASK ANYBODY.
THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION, MR. DREWS.
WELL, SAWYER... NO MURDER WEAPON... PERFECT ALIBI.
DID YOU NOTICE HIS WINDOW WAS OPEN, SHERIFF?
MEANING WHAT?
IT'S FREEZING OUTSIDE, HIS ROOM WAS WARM, MEANING HIS WINDOW HAD JUST BEEN OPENED. AFTER YOU KNOCKED, I SUSPECT HE OPENED IT AND THREW OUT THE MURDER WEAPON.

WIZARD of ID

WHO IS THAT WATCH I SAW YOU WITH LAST NIGHT?
EZMARELDA.
HE SURE KNOWS HOW TO BLOW A STRAIGHT LINE.

REX MORGAN M.D.

AFTER HIS INTERVIEW WITH DR. BRUCE ADAM, KEVIN BROWN GOES HOME TO FIND HIS WIFE UNWILLING TO TALK WITH HIM!
WITH THE KIDS AT YOUR MOTHER'S, LET'S GO OUT FOR DINNER, BETH!
I-I HAVE A HEAD-ACHE, I'M GOING TO BED!
I SAW DR. ADAM! HE PHONED ME AT WORK! PERHAPS YOU SHOULD HAVE LEFT TIMMY AT THE HOSPITAL OVERNIGHT!

POGO

I DON'T EXACTLY COME HERE TO WITNESS YOUR MAGIC TRICKS, SAM.
BUT YOU'VE GOT TO SEE THIS ONE.
THIS IS CALLED THE DISAPPEARING ELEPHANT TRICK... WATCH CLOSELY... KARLABBER IPSO PESTO FACTO GALUMBY!
WHOLD! GONE!
GONE? WHAT ELEPHANT?
DON'T SEE HIM, DO YOU? THAT ONE'S MY BEST. I COULD TEACH YOU THAT ONE.

RIP KIRBY

I WOULDN'T GIVE THAT WOMAN A TINSSEL TIARA, BINKIE. SHE IS IMPOSSIBLE!
I MUST HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY OFF MY ROCKER TO THINK HER ANGELIC. HURRY, LET'S GET RID OF THIS SLIGHTLY BORROWED CAR...
MARVELOUS! THEY'RE TRYING TO MAKE AMENUS. BUT WHAT CAN DESMOND DO WITH THAT NECKLACE NOW?

BLONDIE

SOMEBODY CALLED YOU TODAY, DEAR, BUT I CAN'T REMEMBER WHO.
WELL, WHAT WAS IT ABOUT?
I DON'T REMEMBER THAT EITHER.
ARE YOU SURE SOMEBODY CALLED ME?
POSITIVE WE TALKED FOR TWENTY MINUTES.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The best contract for North-South is three no-trump played from the South position. But this is not easy to reach, whether the opening bid is one spade, as it was in practice, or one club, which would be the choice of those who have opening bids in four-card major suits.

As the bidding went, South could have jumped to three no-trump after North had bid both major suits. But he not unreasonably jumped to three spades hoping for a four-spade contract if his partner held a five-card suit. North could not bid no-trump lacking a diamond stopper, and five clubs was reached.

The opening lead was the diamond queen. East won with the ace and returned a trump with the five of diamonds. South was in dummy, led to the diamond king and ruffed his remaining diamond. After overtaking dummy's last trump and drawing one more round, South reached this position:

NORTH (D)			
♠AQ74	♥A	♦A	♣K10
♠QJ975	♥K	♦K	♣A
♠6	♥J108	♦J108	♣6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	5♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BIBB	ASPIC	BONS
AMOT	PIAMA	EMER
BILLBO	AROS	SERI
RESOLA	PROBATION	
REISOLA	LABO	
WHILLOTH	ELIS	
CARY	MORIA	ISANA
JBA	MOARTS	SON
NORGE	ACTA	DOWN
QUEBEN	OTHEWAY	
BOU	OTIO	AVESITA
BUI	RIDERS	WEINAD
ALLE	DOOKA	DOWN
HUGE	EATEN	ORNE
YIADIS	SNITPE	DAYS

DENNIS THE MENACE

I HAVEN'T SEEN DENNIS ALL WEEKEND, YOU DON'T SUPPOSE...?
NO SUCH LUCK.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LICCO
OSOME
REDUME
BARNEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

HE

Saturday's Jumble: HELLO ETUDE AUTHOR TREATY
Answers: Right smack in the middle of water! — THE LETTER T

BOOKS

BOUND TO VIOLENCE
By Yambo Ouloguem. Translated from the French by Ralph Manheim. A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 182 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YAMBO OULOQUEM (pronounced oo-oo-gweem) is a 31-year-old writer/publisher from Mali, West Africa—the descendant of a family who ruled before the French colonialists came; educated in France; and with the publication of his first novel, "Bound to Violence," a winner of French prizes and huge critical acclaim for having produced—yes, one might have guessed it—the first truly African novel. (How very French, such praise!) But even setting such clamor aside, one does not have to read very far into "Bound to Violence" to realize that one is on to something unusual. "Our eyes drink the brightness of the sun and, it begins, 'Maahlah! Wa hie-millah!'. To recount the bloody adventure of the nigertraab—shame to the worthless pauper!—there would be no need to go back beyond the present century; but the true history of the Blacks begins much earlier.

So back we go to the year 1200 of our era—to the age of feudalism, when "large communities of slaves celebrated the justice of their overlords by forced labor and by looking on, smug as multitudes of their brothers, smeared with blood of butchered children and of disemboweled expectant mothers, were immured alive..." And so the tone of unremitting violence is set, and now we will proceed through this bloody history of fictional Nalagan (Nalagan), ruled over by fictional Saifs ("pronounced Sah-yee's"), through the coming of the colonialists, two world wars, and down to the present day of independence—all in 182 pages.

Which is probably what is most impressive about a first reading of this novel—the epic sweep and turmoil that Mr. Ouloguem has managed to convey in so little space: centuries of violence and treachery, masses of lives wasted in the blinking of an eye, cruelty beyond imagination, men swallowing life "as a boa swallows a stinking antelope." One closes the book with what seems like 700 pages spinning in one's head.

How did Mr. Ouloguem manage it? By binding together a variety of narrative modes, among them tales of griots (troubadours whose function it is to celebrate the great events of history and to uphold the God-given traditions), Arab chronicles, the oral tradition, the prose of 19th-century European fiction and the argot of modern fiction.

Thus Mr. Ouloguem's fictional history begins with lusty and violent legend, highly mannered in style. At midpoint it seems in suddenly on the passionate love story of two slaves, Kassoumi and Thameh. Next it is a celebration of the endless intrigues, betrayals and assassinations that went on between the ruling Saifs and the Europeans (the art of murder with trained asp is edifying). It settles at last on the adventures of Raymond-Spar-

one Kassoumi, the eldest son of Kassoumi and Thameh, who came the night he was educated in Paris, spends years of loneliness and suffering while studying architecture there (he sleeps with a prostitute who turns out to be his sister; he has a lengthy homosexual affair with a white man), and returns finally to Nalagan to challenge the aging Saif with progressive visions of the future. And throughout, every phase of the complex narrative remains distinct, yet modulates the whole.

What does it all mean? Yambo Ouloguem has a rather less than simplistic view of African history. Judging from his chronicles, he believes that oppression came in three stages from three sources: first from the slave masters, then the "nigertraab" who added themselves from one another, next from Arabs seeking power to Mohammedanism, and only finally, from the white colonialists.

No doubt much will be made of this by the advocates of the white-devil theory of history and their opponents. But I doubt if that matters a great deal to Mr. Ouloguem. What the author of "Bound to Violence," a French missionary about half Raymond's age (which incidentally makes the book's title explicit), the Chinese have a game: the connecting link, they call it. They capture two birds and tie them together. Not too close. The cord is thin, strong, and fairly long. When the birds are released, they take flight, they rise and rejoice in the wideness of the sky. But suddenly: crack! The cord is stretched taut. They fluster and whirl in all directions, blood drips from their bruised wings, feathers and tuft fall on the moolahs... Sometimes the cord gets tangled in a branch or twine around the birds; they struggle as though caught in a trap; peck at each other's eyes, beaks, and wings, and in Providence they impale them on a branch, one of them dies before the game is over. Alone. Or with the other. Both of them. Together. Strangled; blinded.

Manhood is such a bird. We are all victims of the game; separate, but tied together. All of us, without exception. Amen.

Did I love this book? I cannot presume. The rhythms of its prose and narrative, while sometimes quite beautiful, were strange to my ears, disconcerting. (They are apparently meant to reflect all African music.) I could never be certain whether sudden and odd dramatic shifts were intentional or the casualties of translation from the French. Let us say that "Bound to Violence" is richly worth reading but ought not to be understood too quickly. And leave it at that.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wang

ACROSS

- Come into view
- Swamp
- Foot soldier, in India
- Monster
- Type size
- Choir voice
- Make out
- Strong man
- Picnic spoiler
- Personal sacrifice
- Trial date
- Step lightly
- School in England
- Cage bird
- Cerify
- Sends forth
- Social division
- Carry on
- Carry on
- blanche
- Overfill
- Native of Suffix
- Narrow boat
- Brown pigment
- Sidewalk nuisance
- Urban dwelling

DOWN

- Nobleman
- Molding
- Algerian port
- Reflect
- Ear of corn, in Africa
- Height: Abbr.
- Sex
- Part of a poem
- Waver
- Top company in a group
- Enthusiasm
- Of the ear
- but the brave...
- Scows
- Persian fairy
- Splash
- Lease-signer
- Fly the
- Double-reed
- Besides
- Brazilian port
- majesty
- Symbol of redness
- Growing out
- First home
- Florida Indian
- Coin
- Art
- Certain container
- Prickly plant
- Type of auto
- Strikebreaker
- Propel a punt
- Be on the short
- Rio
- Retired
- Middle
- Number coding
- Library list

جوي كولسد

W. Kentucky Wins in NCAA

Hidden-Man Trick Ousts Jacksonville

By Kenneth Deninger

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 14 (UPI)—Western Kentucky pulled out a hidden-player maneuver with a 1-foot-6-inch player in the final...

That (the layup) was when I was really scared, Glover said. I missed a few of those before today and, besides, (7-foot-2 Art) Gilmore was coming in awful fast at me.

UCLA Beats USC, Seeks New Crown

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (UPI)—UCLA rolled up a 19-point half-time lead and whipped Southern California, 76-52, yesterday to win the Pacific Eight championship...

South Carolina Takes the ACC On N.C. Mistake

CHARLOTTE, N.C., March 14 (UPI)—South Carolina, within minutes of losing its second game of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament...

College Basketball

Washington St. defeats St. George 74-62; Penn State 70-63; Wisconsin 73-54; Long Beach St. 77-64; Michigan 76-65.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 14 (AP)—Rob Morse, a 6-foot-8 forward scored 20 of his 24 points in the first half...

Brigham Young Wins Logan, Utah, March 14 (AP)—Brigham Young rolled into the NCAA Far West regional basketball semifinals last night...

UCLA, led by 21 points three times in the first half and was in front by 40-21 at the intermission. In the second half, the Bruins were up by 34 points, 62-22, with 1 1/2 minutes left.

Wolves over Southern Cal by four points five weeks ago at the Sports Arena, the Bruins were led this time by Curtis Rowe with 15 points and 14 rebounds.

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TAKING A HEADER—Motorcyclist James Thapp goes flying in top photo after being flipped from his Yamaha motorcycle during 76-mile race in Daytona Beach, Fla. In bottom photo, he lands on head. Thapp was hospitalized with numerous fractures.

Rosewall, Mrs. Court Aussie Victors

SYDNEY, March 14 (UPI)—Ken Rosewall won his third Australian singles title today when he defeated Arthur Ashe in the final of the \$56,000 Australian Open at White City.

2 Triumphs by Liquori Runs Villanova to National Title

DETROIT, March 14 (UPI)—Marky Liquori won his second race in less than 24 hours, and Villanova won its second national collegiate indoor track and field championship yesterday.

E. Germany's Nordwig 1st In 5-Hour European Vault

SOFIA, March 14 (UPI)—The second European indoor track and field championships ended here today with three new world records being set and a thrilling five-hour battle in the pole vault, the top event of the two-day meet.

The Scoreboard

Table of sports results including: Wales Defeats Ireland, Clinches Rugby Union Tie; Cardiff, Wales, March 14 (UPI)—Wales clinched a tie for the Five-Nations Rugby Union championship yesterday by overwhelming Ireland, 23-9, at Cardiff Arms Park.

As Du villard Misses Gate Thoeni 1st Italian To Gain Ski Cup To Gain Ski Cup

AARE, Sweden, March 14—Gustavo Thoeni yesterday became the first Italian to win the men's Alpine World Cup competition, ending two years of domination by Austrian ski veteran Karl Schranz.

WORLD CUP Final Men's Standings Pts. 1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 155; 2. Karl Schranz, Austria, 126; 3. Patrick Russell, France, 125; 4. Jean-Noel Augert, France, 107; 5. Bernard Brugmann, Switzerland, 85.

Miss Froell Wins AARE, Sweden, March 14 (AP)—Anne-Marie Froell of Klagenfurt, Austria, finished close to the women's Alpine World Cup series, added the giant slalom here today to her laurels.

WORLD CUP Final Women's Standings Pts. 1. Anne-Marie Froell, Austria, 119.17; 2. Heidi Cochran, Richmond, Va., 117.83; 3. Gertraud Gabl, Austria, 115.27; 4. Berta Benker, Austria, 111.51; 5. Wilfried Drexl, Austria, 109.51.

Palmer, Boros Tied in Florida After 3 Rounds ORLANDO, Fla., March 14 (UPI)—Julius Boros, the 51-year-old National Professional Senior champion, and Arnold Palmer finished all even yesterday in the \$50,000 Florida Citrus Invitational tournament after 54 holes.

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IOC Asks Change in Eligibility

Revision in Rule May Aid Skiers

By Michael Katz LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 14 (UPI)—The future of Alpine skiing as an Olympic sport was not discussed directly, but may have been decided in its favor anyway tonight at an executive board meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

Brundage, who has often declared Alpine skiing too "commercial" to be allowed in the Olympics, said last November that ten skiers who took part in a commercial ski camp in Mammoth Mountain, Calif., were "ineligible" for the games.

Brundage said tonight that he had not changed his mind. But the formation of the special committee—which he said should have been done long ago—takes the matter out of his hands.

The membership is expected to follow the lead of the nine-man executive board and approve the changes in Rule 26 and the formation of the committee by a mail vote which should be tallied within a month.

Brundage announced that the board's actions here were "washout." But that apparently gave him no pleasure.

"I'd hoped that the rules of the International Olympic Committee would be more severe than any (international sports) federations," he said. "But my hopes were not realized. Some federations have more strict rules than we have."

And in that context, it would seem that the special subcommittee to rule on the case of the Mammoth Mountain ten will be amenable to the arguments of the FIS. The three vice-presidents—Lord Killibrick of Ireland, Count Jean de Beaumont of France and Johannes Herzer of Austria—were all members of the FIS.

The subcommittee, which would have the power to "veto" the eligibility of any competitor it found to have broken Olympic rules, would work with the national Olympic committees and international sports federations.

A contestant's approval for the games must be approved by those two organizations, and in those cases where either group had any doubt, it could turn over the problem to the special panel.

In the case of Mammoth Mountain, Brundage said, "The decision would be on the camp, not on the individuals." And he said, he would be willing to change his own mind if the investigation disclosed that the ten skiers indeed had not broken the rules.

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Observer

Militance, Anyone?

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Here is the roster of new militant groups which have been formed in the last week:

Lout Liberation—This is a movement aimed at restoring freedom of self-expression of America's Louts, who have for years been ruthlessly silenced and psychologically mutilated by etiquette codes and madism as a means of imposing order upon society by the so-called "polite establishment." For imperi-

alistic and genocidal reasons, the form of greeting used by Lout Libbers is a kick to the shins of the person being greeted. To attract public attention to their cause, Lout Lib members attend dinner parties and tell guests at the far end of the table that they ought to keep their mouths shut if they do not know what the person being greeted is doing. At the end of the evening they tell their hosts that the meal was miserable and that she ought to get a new gardle.

Grouch Now—Grouch Now is a highly disciplined group of militants determined to wipe out the last vestige of pleasantness in the American public place. Laughter, smiles and other repressive behavior signifying good spirits degrade the dignity of grouch-hood and should not be allowed to go unanswered, according to the Misanthropes' Manifesto, which calls for mass suicides at the Washington Monument to dramatize the movement's demand for government-subsidized hellyches.

Free Our Neck—This is an extremely violent rump faction of RAMFAPT (Radicals and Militants for a Skinner Tie). RAMFAPT, it will be recalled, demands legislation requiring persons who wear tie neckties to sign an affidavit admitting that their intent is to intimidate and destroy the method of men who wear thin neckties.

Hate!—The oppressive character of the American system, say the founders of Hate!, has created a coercive psychology which makes Americans feel ashamed of their hate except when they are

hating people who do not live up to national law norms. Americans can never be free, Hate! contends, until every individual is granted the opportunity to hate for the pure joy of hating without being made to feel ugly and dirty.

Scholars for a Simpler Society—Complexity, which has been built into American life by men, warmongers and the mating instinct, among other factors, has viciously destroyed the simplicity of life in this country today. S. S. declared at its founding convention last week. This complexity has been imposed on America by oppressors to enslave and exploit the simple people for reasons far too complex for anybody to understand. S. S. calls for the immediate restoration of simplicity to American life, by destroying everything now standing in the way. But men, warmongers and the mating instinct without fail.

Sadist's Liberation—No group in America is more maligned and abused than our sadists. Such is the obloquy to which they are subjected that they rarely dare wear their whips, but pins and tire chains in public for fear of receiving letters of alarm from so-called "straight" persons. Sadista Lib has scheduled a mass beating in Chicago next month to dramatize its demand for changes in ancient repressive laws.

The Movement for a More Meaningful Movement—This group is composed of persons who feel that they have been oppressed and deprived of their right to a significant radical militant movement they can fight for. The oppressors, they say, are all the other radical militant movements, the goals of which, they say, are meaningless. All the other radical militant movements, they say, have been created by the system as part of the oppressor's scheme to divert the attention of exploited people from the fact that the only movement that can possibly be meaningful for mankind has still not been formed. The Movement for a More Meaningful Movement wants to find out what this movement is, and form it.

But first, it declares, all the other movements, as well as the country, must be destroyed.

They Didn't Laugh At Ro-Non-So-Te

By Raza Gustaitis

SAN FRANCISCO (WP).—His name, he said, was Ro-Non-So-Te, and his purpose to provide press agent services "on behalf of all life forms of the earthy biosphere."

A couple of years ago, the notion might have seemed kooky to many of the newsmen who came to the official opening of Living Creatures Associates at San Francisco's Ecology Center. They would have been inclined to dismiss Ro-Non-So-Te's new venture as faintly amusing—as they dismissed birdwatchers, anti-vivisectionists and suchlike folk.

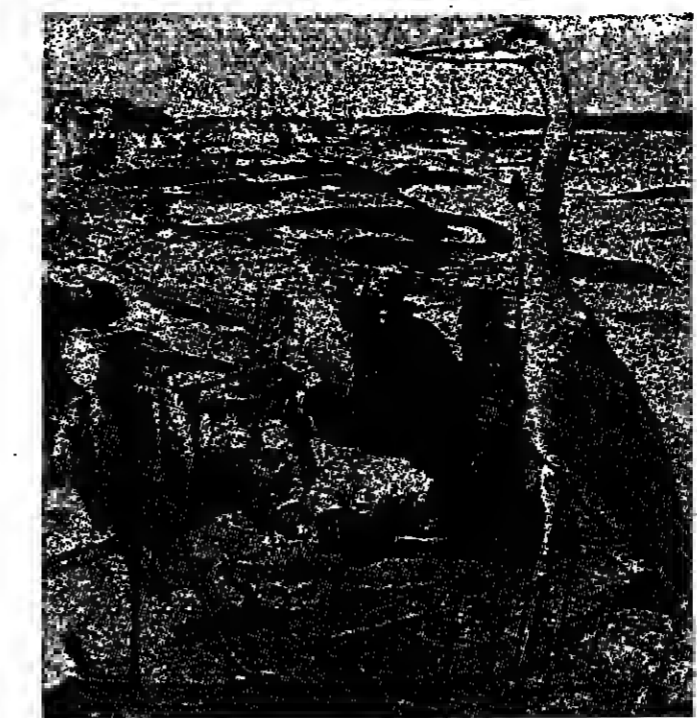
But that was before the public became alarmed at the multiplicity of ecological catastrophes. Nobody chuckled or made cracks at Ro-Non-So-Te spoke, standing in front of the cameras bushyhaired like an enormous but friendly wild cat, dressed in workshirt and oil-stained trousers, logging boots, a eucalyptus pod necklace, roomy bush jacket. By attire, he was hard to categorize.

His clients would include homo sapiens, he said, but only rarely. Living creatures would concentrate on representing other life forms. There were words in behalf of the kit fox, the blue herons, American egret and life forms of the Hopi's sacred Black Mesa.

"As a concept, as a perspective, we are at least three millennia overdue," he had stated in a handsomely printed announcement. "The present emergency in the biosphere are preponderantly the result of human-centered thinking—or of doing thinking at all. We shall counsel and promote habitat thinking, the beginnings of a flexible and informal and partly intuitive rationality, which will allow decisions to be made on the basis of all affected life forms simultaneously."

Living Creatures would try to direct newsmen to experts qualified to speak for different species, Ro-Non-So-Te said.

"To people who can talk of whales, for instance, as wild creatures, that is as part of the process called whaling. It would also try to show how man's in-



Working in behalf of the whale, and the egret (left), and the Hopi Indian, and the blue heron, and "all life forms of the earthy biosphere."

terests mesh with those of other life forms. A case in point was then presented by ecologist Sterling Bunnell, in behalf of the San Joaquin kit fox, a big-eared brown animal the size of a large cat. It will probably be extinct, Bunnell said, within the next five years when desert areas in the San Joaquin Valley are irrigated through the California Water Project. About 90 percent of its habitat will then be destroyed.

The little fox is "extremely tame and unsuspecting," harmless to domestic animals and an excellent rodent catcher, he said.

As rodent controller, it is preferable to the poisons that are now dropped from planes and kill not only rats but also the animals that eat rats—such as the kit fox. Refuges for the fox, he said, would be habitat where there are better pollinators than domestic bees.

"So the diversity would be beneficial for man. But when we let short-term economic criteria determine what we do, we can't avoid destruction of our environment," Bunnell said.

Clarence Zumwalt, naturalist at the Audubon Canyon Ranch near Stinson Beach, then told of the plight of the American egret which last year had fewer young because eggs were thin-shelled and they broke.

Five egrets that died unnaturally last year were examined, Zumwalt said. They were found to contain heavy concentrations of DDT, dieldrin and mercury. One source of the DDT had been located: a sewage outflow from a DDT factory south of Los Angeles.

Then Jack Loeffler, of the Central Clearing House in Santa Fe, N. M., spoke on behalf of the life forms of the Black Mesa, sacred Hopi lands in Arizona that are now being mined to fuel power plants that will provide electricity to urban centers as far away as Los Angeles.

PEOPLE: U.S. Men May Be Less Henpecked

A British psychiatrist who once said American men were "henpecked" arrived back in the States over the weekend hoping to find the man ruling the roost once more. Dr. Joshua Brier, chairman of the International Association of Social Psychiatry, made headlines on a visit in 1964 when he said the American woman played the major role in running the home and the country. "America was then a fatherless society in my view," he said in a New York interview, "because men simply did not assert themselves and let women run the show."

The Austrian-born doctor, a 70-year-old father of three young children, said he had noticed a slight change toward more male influence in the home on a visit to the U.S. last year, and was back again to continue his studies of American domestic relations.

According to Brier, the competitiveness of American society creates a situation in which the father comes home from work tired and "only too happy" to have his wife run the household. This results in a "fatherless society" in which the children lack discipline and thus turn "to drugs and other unhealthy activities." The wife tries but fails to play the husband's role of the disciplinarian, he added, although discipline is important because it enables the child to develop his own abilities.

getting the cover; a memorable full-page "portrait" of two other shots in our story. We are offering him a job."

FILLED: By Italian actress

Gina Lollobrigida, a divorcee suit against Mike Scottie, her Yugoslav-born husband of 22 years, in Las Vegas, Italy, on the grounds that he deserted her for another woman abroad (The Australian), that he remarried (The Scotsman), and that the couple has been separated since 1966, all valid grounds under Italy's new divorce bill. CONTINUED: A court case involving Patricia Reagan, 19, daughter of California Governor Ronald Reagan, to April 16, in FARMINGTON, Conn. Court: Miss Reagan, a freshman at Northwestern University, has accused Lawrence Alexander, 27, of Evanston, of criminal trespass, signing a complaint after Alexander tried to deliver several packages to her parents to girls in dormitory where Paul works as a repairman. POSTPONED: The wedding of handworker Rose Marie Bevia, 32-year-old farmhand, Antonio Gonzalez Lopez, 31, of London de las Nieves, Spain. Miss Bevia had tried to keep the ceremony a secret, but was discovered as the church doors were packed with curious onlookers. The bride-to-be, 71, fainted dead away. DIVORCED: Mary Waddell, 27, daughter of South African mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer, and Gordon Waddell, 34, former rugby international, whose 1968 wedding was postponed by Mrs. Waddell's divorce in 1965. MARRIED: Aileen Lahti, 19, daughter of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, and Phillip Gregory Kelley, 21, a Tennessee U. law student, in Warrenton, Va., on Saturday.

3 Scientists Share Top German Award

FRANKFURT, March 14 (AP).—Two Americans and a Belgian were awarded today the 100,000 mark (\$27,500) Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig Darmstadter prize for 1971. West Germany's top scientific research award.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

A large section containing various classified advertisements, including real estate listings, personnel wanted, and business opportunities. Examples include: 'REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE EXCHANGE', 'PERSONNEL WANTED', 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES', and 'SITUATIONS WANTED'. The ads are organized into columns and contain specific details about properties, jobs, and services.

TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE. A comprehensive travel directory listing hotels, restaurants, and nightclubs across various international destinations. The guide includes detailed information for cities such as London, Paris, Rome, and New York, listing establishments like the 'Ritz Hotel', 'Le Bristol', and 'The Plaza Hotel', along with their addresses and contact numbers.

Handwritten text: 'Dany 1970/1971'